TRADE AND INDUSTRY

8 July 1971 Volume 4 No 1 10p

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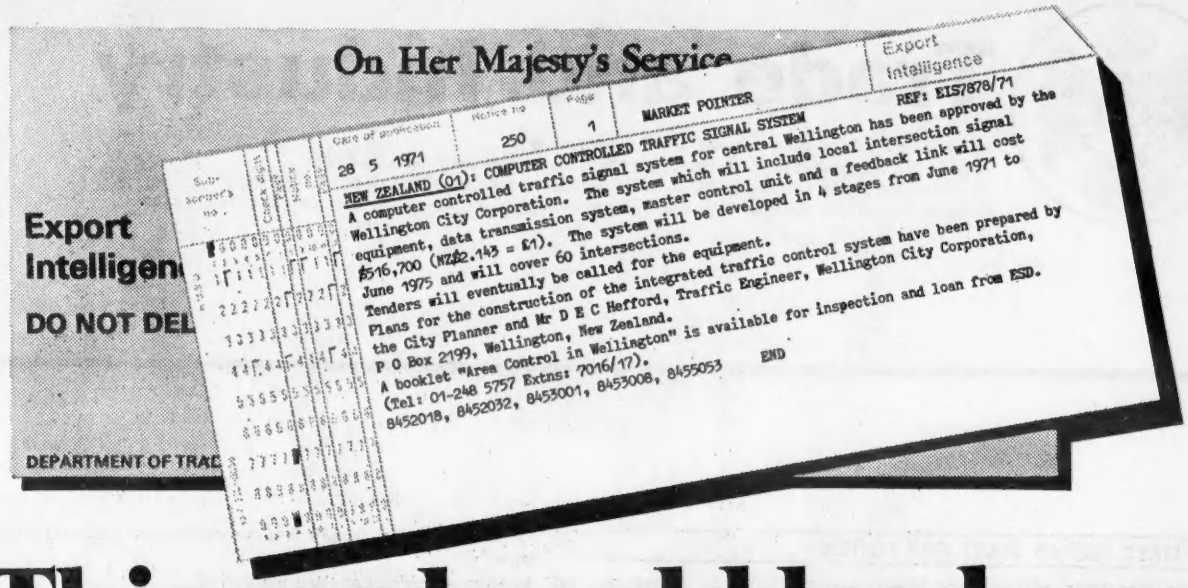
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REF: EIS7878/71
NEW ZEALAND (01): COMPUTER CONTROLLED TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEM
A computer controlled traffic signal system for central Wellington has been approved by the Wellington City Corporation. The system which will include local intersection signal equipment, data transmission system, master control unit and a feedback link will cost $516,700 (NZ$2.143 = £1). The system will be developed in 4 stages from June 1971 to June 1975 and will cover 60 intersections.
Tenders will eventually be called for the equipment.
Plans for the construction of the integrated traffic control system have been prepared by the City Planner and Mr D E C Hefford, Traffic Engineer, Wellington City Corporation, P O Box 2199, Wellington, New Zealand.
A booklet "Area Control in Wellington" is available for inspection and loan from ESD.
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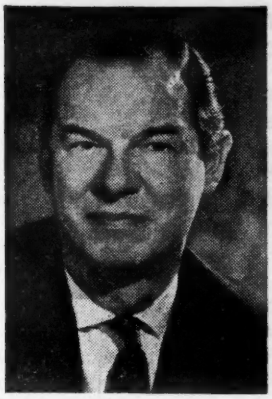


By Sir Antony Part, KCB, MBE, Permanent Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry

THE Department of Trade and Industry is now eight months old: too young for its success to be judged but old enough to see how it is shaping up. It was created in October 1970, 'to assist British industry and commerce to improve their economic and technological strength and competitiveness'. For this purpose the Department has been given a fairly comprehensive responsibility in line with the principle stated in the White Paper on the Reorganisation of Central Government (Cmnd 4506) that 'Government Departments should be organised by reference to the task to be done or the objective to be attained.'

So the DTI has been made responsible for most of the issues that affect industry and commerce—trade policy at home and overseas; marketing, investment and manufacture; design, research and development; service as well as manufacturing industries; public as well as private industry.

The idea underlying this arrangement is easy to understand, particularly when it is linked with the idea of a small Cabinet. If it is accepted, a single though very important question remains: is the Department too big to be manageable?

In total size it is by no means the largest Department. The Ministry of Defence has 112,000 non-industrial staff; the Department of Health and Social Security 72,000; the Department of Environment 39,000 and the Department of Employment 31,000. The DTI total is 26,000.

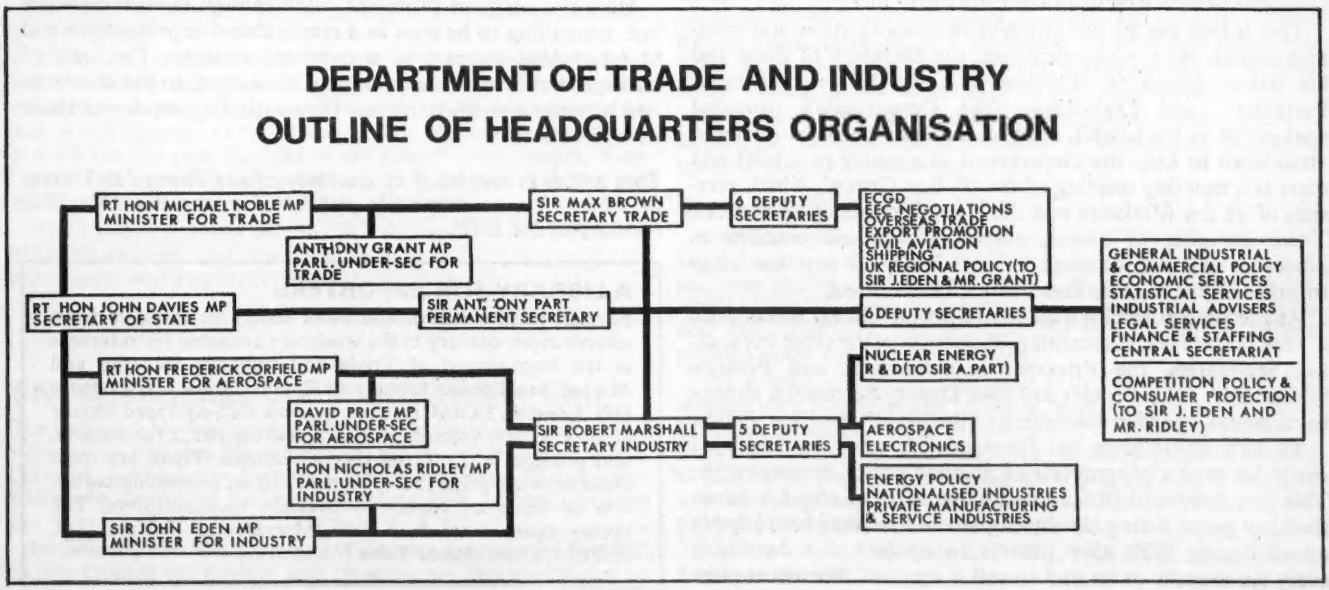
Of these 26,000, large numbers are engaged in necessary services to industry, commerce or the public or on regulatory work required by legislation—for example, nearly 7,000 on air traffic control and safety services, 1,600 in the Export Credit Guarantees Department, 1,200 on Export Promotion Services, 1,600 in the Patent Office, 800 in the Business Statistics Office, about 550 in the Companies Registration Office, 500 in the Coastguard, and 300 in the nuclear installations and mines and quarries inspectorates. There are also professional and supporting staffs of the industrial research establishments, such as the National Physical Laboratory, where some 4,000 people are engaged in work for industry and government.

All these services are in essence separately manageable operations. Substantial responsibility is devolved to the heads of these services, and the air traffic control and safety services will be hived off next year into the proposed Civil Aviation Authority. In many cases fees are charged and pricing policy can be used to determine the standard at which a service should be provided or, in the case of a non-statutory service, whether it should be provided at all.

The main challenge lies not in the large numbers of staff but in the range of policy issues. People ask: How can one Minister tackle so many policy problems, or how can one Permanent Secretary control such a diverse Department? But these are the wrong questions to ask. It is not a task for one man or two. Teamwork and devolution are essential.

On the political front the Secretary of State is assisted by three Ministers whose status is that of Ministers in charge of Departments not represented in the Cabinet, and who are in turn helped by Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State. These Ministers and their Parliamentary Under-Secretaries are expected to decide the great majority of questions arising on their part of the front.

The Minister for Trade (Mr. Noble) and Mr. Grant decide, say, four-fifths of the work coming up to Ministerial level on overseas trade, shipping and aviation. The Minister for Aero-


DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
OUTLINE OF HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION
RT HON MICHAEL NOBLE MP MINISTER FOR TRADE
ANTHONY GRANT MP PARL. UNDER-SEC FOR TRADE
SIR MAX BROWN SECRETARY TRADE
6 DEPUTY SECRETARIES
ECGD
EEC NEGOTIATIONS
OVERSEAS TRADE
EXPORT PROMOTION
CIVIL AVIATION
SHIPPING
UK REGIONAL POLICY(TO SIR J.EDEN & MR.GRANT)
RT HON JOHN DAVIES MP SECRETARY OF STATE
SIR ANTHONY PART PERMANENT SECRETARY
6 DEPUTY SECRETARIES
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL POLICY
ECONOMIC SERVICES
STATISTICAL SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL ADVISERS
LEGAL SERVICES
FINANCE & STAFFING
CENTRAL SECRETARIAT
COMPETITION POLICY & CONSUMER PROTECTION (TO SIR J.EDEN AND MR. RIDLEY)
RT HON FREDERICK CORFIELD MP MINISTER FOR AEROSPACE
DAVID PRICE MP PARL.UNDER-SEC FOR AEROSPACE
HON NICHOLAS RIDLEY MP PARL.UNDER-SEC FOR INDUSTRY
SIR JOHN EDEN MP MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY
SIR ROBERT MARSHALL SECRETARY INDUSTRY
5 DEPUTY SECRETARIES
NUCLEAR ENERGY R & D(TO SIR A.PART)
AEROSPACE ELECTRONICS
ENERGY POLICY
NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES
PRIVATE MANUFACTURING & SERVICE INDUSTRIES

space (Mr. Corfield) and Mr. Price dispose of similar proportion of the work on aerospace and other high technology. The same applies to the Minister for Industry (Sir John Eden) and Mr. Ridley in the sphere of private and nationalised industries. This arrangement extends not only to dealings with the public but to Parliament and to work within Government (such as Cabinet Committees).

So the Secretary of State is not a solo performer but the captain of a Ministerial team. He takes about a fifth of the work from each pair of subordinate Ministers and reserves himself for the work of the central policy group described in the following paragraph and for that limited but vital number of questions which has to be handled in the Cabinet itself, or is of critical Parliamentary or public importance.

The position of the Permanent Secretary is rather similar except that, in the absence of the centralising influence of Parliament, delegation to the two Second Permanent Secretaries can be rather more absolute. On trade issues Sir Max Brown and on individual industry issues Sir Robert Marshall carry ultimate responsibility in relation both to the Departmental Ministers and, as Accounting Officers, to Parliament.

This leaves to me the general management of the Department and responsibility for a central policy group; this group provides the main focus for economic and statistical advice and deals with overall industrial and commercial policy, as well as such regulatory functions as monopolies, mergers, restrictive practices, consumer protection, patents and the regulation of insurance and other companies.

Below the three Permanent Secretaries there is the usual hierarchy extending through the Deputy Secretaries to the Under-Secretaries (who are in many ways the key operators, as they are each responsible for a main area of work such as nuclear energy, shipping policy or the UK tariff) and so on down. Throughout the organisation the span of control has been carefully regulated, so that the ratio of Permanent Secretaries to Deputy Secretaries is about 1:5, the ratio of Deputy Secretaries to Under-Secretaries about the same and of Under-Secretaries to Assistant Secretaries about 1:3.

The chart outlines the general pattern of the organisation at headquarters. There is also the main regional organisation which handles such matters as export promotion, regional industrial development and technological advisory services to industry around the country.

Co-ordination and communication

This brings me to the problem of co-ordination and communication. As for co-ordination, the Secretary of State and his fellow Ministers, together with the Minister Without Portfolio, Lord Drumalbyn (the Department's principal spokesman in the Lords), meet once a week (with an official in attendance to keep the Department as a whole in touch) and there is a monthly meeting of the 'Policy Group', which consists of all the Ministers and the three Permanent Secretaries. There are also, of course, numerous informal contacts as offices of all the members of the Policy Group are close together on the top two floors of 1 Victoria Street.

At the official level a Top Management Group meets once a week under my chairmanship. It consists of the three Permanent Secretaries, the Principal Establishment and Finance Officer (Mr. John Leckie) and four Deputy Secretaries chosen to represent a good cross-section of the Department's activities.

To help co-ordinate the Department's work we compiled early this year a programme of planned policy developments. This is a document (for domestic use only) of about a dozen foolscap pages listing the developments that we plan to bring about during 1971. Our plan is to up-date this document every six months or so and to roll it forward. We are at present busy compiling the report on the first six months of 1971 and extending the list of planned policy developments up to mid-1972.

Communication is rather more difficult, especially in a Department which in Central London alone is divided among over 40 buildings. As a former Intelligence staff officer in the Army, I have strong views on the crucial importance of keeping people in the picture, and we have rated the requirement so high as to create a Central Secretariat under an Under-Secretary charged solely with the responsibility for internal and external communications. It is this Under-Secretary who acts as Secretary to the Policy Group, the weekly meeting of Ministers and the Top Management Group; he also issues a weekly information circular for senior staff and he is considering proposals for a Departmental newspaper.

Cohesive entity

By whatever may turn out to be the most suitable means, we are determined to turn this Department of heterogeneous origins and laudably strong individual traditions into a cohesive entity. We intend to ensure that staff down the line, and not just those at the top, really feel that they 'belong'.

We hope increasingly to achieve a position in which each individual in the Department, by virtue of being a member of the larger grouping, will be sensitive to the other interests represented in the Department. Those dealing with international trade will be more aware of the implications of anything they do for domestic industry; those responsible for the nationalised industries will be better able to see the problems of their industries in the context of industry—public and private—as a whole; those responsible for the control of monopolies and mergers will be less likely to ignore the need in certain fields to have larger companies which can stand up to the American giants or other major foreign competitors.

I should like to conclude on a less sternly objective if still politically neutral note. No one could fail to be stimulated—indeed excited by the range of problems that face the DTI. Merely to list some of the major issues is illustration enough—the EEC negotiations, the restructuring of British air transport, the Concorde, energy policy and the future of the industries that it comprehends, the relations between Government and many of the major nationalised industries, the future of large areas of Government research and development, the Government's attitude towards private industry, regional development and the future of company law and of competition policy. And beyond all this the Department's contribution to central economic policy.

Here is a range of problems, wide enough in all conscience but demanding to be seen in a comprehensive perspective and to be tackled as part of a coherent strategy. The task of management is to create an organisation equal to the challenge and humane enough to attract the continuing loyalty of those who serve in it.

This article is reprinted by courtesy of the Financial Times, *in which it was originally published under the title 'The running of the DTI'.*

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Annual report of Committee on Invisible Exports

GROSS private invisible earnings rose by some 60 per cent to nearly £4,500 million between 1965 and 1970 and now account form ore than a third of all Britain's foreign earnings. After allowing for the deficit on official transactions, the overall invisible surplus (private and official) rose fourfold from £160 million to more than £600 million. Writing in the third annual report of the Committee on Invisible Exports, Sir Cyril Kleinwort, chairman of the Committee, warns that this rate of expansion cannot be expected to continue. Over the five-year period the net private invisible surplus rose from about £750 million. To nearly £1,400 million., though in 1970 itself there was no net improvement.

This recent levelling off, Sir Cyril suggests, may be a portent of 'some difficulties ahead'. Some of the factors which have contributed to the strong growth in invisibles, e.g., the 1967 devaluation, the boost to shipping brought about by the big increase in the volume of sea traffic, restraints on overseas expenditure and the credit squeeze, may now begin to lose their force.

There are signs, too, that other countries may be offering greater competition. Our share of world invisibles dropped from nearly 15 per cent to 12 per cent between 1964 and 1968.

In Britain's favour is the general tendency for countries that already have large surpluses to increase them still further. But while it may be difficult to upset an established favourable trend, Sir Cyril urges both the private and public sectors to spot any adverse development in good time and, if possible, to forestall it.

He expresses the hope that in the private sector invisible exporters will continue to keep a close watch on their competitiveness and efficiency and that in the public sector the authorities will in future pay more attention to longer-term considerations instead of concentrating so much on short-term problems.

In a reference to the Common Market, Sir Cyril states that the Committee will shortly be publishing the result of an investigation it has conducted into how entry into the European Community might affect Britain's invisible earnings.

Construction of Aer Lingus' new test chamber at Dublin Airport is now well advanced. The major components—three BroomWade oil-free air compressors, a cooling tower, an air heater, two 600-cu. ft. air receivers, driers and various ancillary equipment—have been delivered and are being installed by BroomWade, a member of the Industrial Division of the International Compressed Air Corporation (CompAir). With this compressed air installation, Aer Lingus will be better equipped to test pneumatic and pressurisation components fitted to its Boeing and BAC One-Eleven fleet, including the latest acquisitions, two 747 Jumbo Jets. The test chamber is only the second of its type in Europe. Picture shows BroomWade's air compressors arriving at Dublin Airport, dwarfed by the tail of a Jumbo Jet.

Mr. Ridley speaks of new markets for British firms

THE opportunities for British firms in an EEC market five times the size of the present home market were stressed by Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, at Shoreham-by-Sea on July 1.

Speaking at the Open Day of Ricardo Consulting Engineers, Mr. Ridley said: 'Ricardo's highly successful business has been built up by selling know-how round the world. Know-how is not subject to tariffs, quotas, or protective mechanisms of that sort. You have to be good to sell it, but if you are good the opportunities are world wide, and immense. Ricardo's have been, as it were, in the Common Market since the first world war.

'There is no intrinsic reason why any firm in Britain should not benefit from the opportunities which the large market of the EEC will present to them. Fair competition will stimulate our firms more than it will threaten them. Moreover they will have opportunities in a market five times the size of the present home market, while Continental firms will only get an increase of a quarter in the size of their market.

'There is every reason why the British should be able to follow Ricardo's example and make the most out of the dramatic new opportunity which opens for us.'

BNEC launches Common Market film

ONE thousand businessmen and chairmen to trade and professional associations attended the premiere of the British National Export Council's film on the Common Market—'Market Europe—two minutes to Europe' at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, on June 23.

Introducing the film, Viscount Caldecote, chairman of BNEC Export Council for Europe, said 'Whether we join the Market or not, and this film is not intended to be propaganda for or against the Market, the six EEC countries have already become our largest export market, taking 21 per cent of all we sell abroad. This is now more than the developed sterling area, or North America or EFTA. Over the past decade our trade with Europe has increased more rapidly than with any other area. It is our task in the Export Council for Europe to promote sales of British goods in Europe.'

Viscount Caldecote said that the lessons of the film were clear. 'On our doorstep we have a market of 190 million buyers with an expanding standard of living and increasing purchasing power.

'In this film you see illustrations of how managements successfully tackled this threat and benefited from the growth which the Economic Community stimulated. You also see examples of how British companies, faced with the hurdle of the Common External Tariff managed to leap this barrier and expand their own business in the Market against competition of local manufacturers.'

The film is also being shown in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Nottingham.

Some return

BNEC announce that they have spent a considerable part of one year's income to its Private Fund in making the film and wish to see some recovery. They are making a charge for hiring the film which will be related to the purchase of two books, *The Trendsetters* and *The Pathfinders*. The film and the books form an integral package under the title *Market Europe*.

The normal charge for supplying a 16 mm print of the film together with a minimum of 10 copies of each of the books will be £25. This is made up of £5 for the hire of the film and £20 for 10 sets of the two books at £2 a set. Additional sets can be supplied at £2 a set as required. The hiring fee covers the cost of handling and delivering the film to the point where it is to be shown and returning it to BNEC's distribution agents.

Enquiries should be made to BNEC, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, SW1H 0DZ.

'Foundations for a much strengthened and profitable steel industry'

— Mr. John Davies

'A further important stage has been reached in the consideration being given by the Government to the future of the steel industry, in consultation with the British Steel Corporation and other interested parties', the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, told Parliament on June 28.

'Having on April 27 announced our conclusions about the maintenance as an integral part of the BSC of the bulk iron and steel making activities, I am today able to deal with the short-term financial and investment prospects and the objectives for restructuring the industry upon a more logical and efficient basis. In due course I look forward to completing this series of announcements when the longer term plans for the industry have been appraised and agreed.

'After nearly breaking even last year, the prospects of the industry for the current financial year involve a loss after depreciation of some £100 million. However, I have decided that, nevertheless, the investment needs of the industry make it necessary for me to authorise the BSC to proceed with capital expenditure this year at a level of £225 million at 1970/71 prices—that is some £40 million more than the total authorised last summer. This level of investment allows the BSC to proceed with all the various projects it had decided upon, including expansion at Ravenscraig and Llanwern but does not prejudge the results of the long-term review now in progress.

'The combination of the loss and the higher level of capital expenditure has implications of a major kind to financing needs. I have accordingly agreed that the BSC may increase its net borrowings to a level of £300 million this year, and a draft Order has been laid before the House to increase the Corporation's borrowing limits from the present £500 million to the full £650 million provided in Section 3 of the Iron and Steel Act 1969.

'The anticipated loss makes the setting of a statutory financial target difficult but the Corporation has agreed with me that, subject to major and unpredictable eventualities, it will work within the loss levels and borrowing limits agreed. Arrangements are being made for quarterly reports.

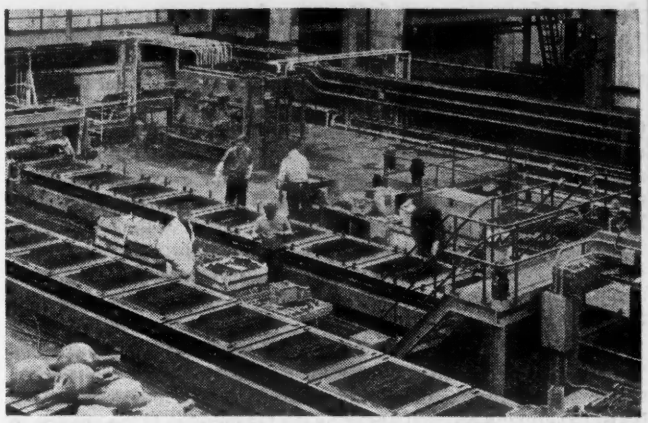
'The need to move into profitability is recognised by both Government and BSC. As regards prices for the BSC's products, the Corporation wishes, in future, to be more selective in its price changes, dealing with its products individually rather than upon an across-the-board basis. I am in favour of such a change in practice, which will still be subject to the normal procedures involving the Iron and Steel Consumers Council and informal consultation with the Government.

Four fields

'My Hon. Friend the Minister of Industry has been engaged with the BSC and other interested parties in extensive discussions concerning the future structure of the industry. A broad measure of agreement has been reached between all concerned in four fields of restructuring.

'First in the boundary area between BSC and private industry agreement in principle has been reached between the Corporation and Firth Brown Ltd., as to the initial steps necessary to rationalise their overlapping interests. Further steps are currently in negotiation to strengthen the Sheffield steel industry.

'Second the Corporation fully recognise the need to find a solution to the problems of private sector re-rollers and others who are substantially dependent upon the Corporation for supplies of billets while at the same time competing with it in finished products. BSC is prepared to open discussion with interested parties with a view to the creation of one or two new jointly-owned steel and billet-making companies. In addition the BSC has told GKN of its preparedness to discuss the future ownership of the Brymbo Steel Works, which makes high quality billets. Moreover the Corporation has agreed to discuss with private interests whether further action may still be required to ensure adequate independent supplies and fair competition, particularly for higher grade billets.



A new, highly mechanised and automated steel foundry, the largest to be built in Britain since before the second world war and believed to be the most advanced of its type in the world has been opened at Leeds. The new plant has been built and equipped at a cost of over £3½ million for Catton and Co. Ltd., a member of the Weir Group. Picture shows the automatic moulding unit at the new foundry.

'Thirdly major parts of the BSC's constructional engineering and chemicals divisions are to be established by the Corporation as Companies Acts' companies with a view to the introduction of private capital by direct subscription or as a result of mergers. Action upon broadly similar lines will be taken in the field of wire making, to create a really strong "wire" group capable of holding its own in foreign competition. Similarly, the BSC has agreed to establish a company with Companies Acts' status, to hold its BSC stake in all the various joint public/private steel companies, into which it is intended that private capital will be introduced.

'Fourthly the BSC sees industrial advantage in disposing of a certain number of peripheral interests at a fair price: these include its bright-bar, stamping, tool and tool-steel making, a small engineering works, some industrialised housing and certain of its brick making operations.

'Finally, I have appointed two new part-time members to the Board of the Corporation with effect from July—Sir Matthew Stevenson and Mr. Ralph Bateman. In addition, Sir David Barran has accepted an invitation to serve with effect from the beginning of next year. I am discussing with the chairman what additional Board members would be appropriate.

'These measures, together with the long-term study of the BSC's future development, represent important progress towards establishing the foundations for a much strengthened and profitable British steel industry. There are great opportunities ahead for the Corporation and for the industry as a whole and I am confident that, among both men and management, there is every determination to make the most of them.'

Rationalisation at Sheffield

British Steel Corporation (BSC) and Thos. Firth and John Brown Ltd (FB) have been discussing the possibilities of rationalising their joint and competing interests in the Sheffield area over a considerable period, it was also announced on June 28.

Discussions have now reached the stage at which the general objectives have been defined and agreed and form a basis for further discussion and detailed negotiations. Ministerial approval is required to permit BSC to proceed further and this has now been given in principle.

The agreed objectives are first, that in the stainless steel field FB should acquire BSC's interests in Firth-Vickers Stainless Steel Ltd. (FVSS) and Shepcote Lane Rolling Mills Ltd. and thereafter sell back to BSC the assets involved in the rolling of stainless steel flat products which are complementary to the activities of BSC in that area. FB would retain the FVSS company and develop its interests in stainless steel billets, bars and castings.

Secondly, it has been agreed that FB will acquire from BSC, as a

going concern, its closed die forging activities at River Don Works, and also BSC's goodwill in medium size alloy open die forgings. BSC's other activities at River Don would then be re-organised or terminated.

All these proposals are subject to final negotiation and agreement between the two parties. The future of River Don Works will call for detailed consideration and planning and the closest consultation with Trade Unions.

Mr. John Davies pays tribute to Lord Robens

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has sent the following letter to Lord Robens, who retired as chairman of the National Coal Board on July 2 after holding the office for over 10 years.

'I cannot allow your departure from the Chairmanship of the National Coal Board to pass without putting on record the Nation's indebtedness to you for all that you have done during the period you have held this office. I know that in doing so I speak for my predecessors as well as my colleagues in the Government, all of whom recognise and greatly value the outstanding contribution you have made to the coal industry and to public affairs generally during the past decade.

'You have successfully steered the coal industry through a most difficult period of radical and necessary change. Under your inspiring leadership a massive programme of mechanisation and reorganisation has been carried through and the industry has been equipped to face the challenges and to seize the opportunities of the future.

'That there should have been occasions on which your own views have not coincided with those of the Government of the day should cause no surprise—certainly they have caused no resentment. The wisdom and dedication which you have brought to bear on this immense task coupled with your constant regard for the welfare of those who depend on the industry for their livelihood including those displaced by the necessary contraction of the industry have indeed commanded universal regard and admiration. There has never been any doubt about your determination to serve the best interests of the coal industry and to strive for the well-being of those who work in it.

'May I express my best wishes for the future as you turn to new spheres of industrial and business activity.'

Sir John Eden opens first session of Tin Council under Fourth Agreement

IN his opening address to the Fourth International Tin Council Agreement meeting, at Haymarket House, London, on July 1, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, said:

'Successive Tin Agreements have now been in operation for 15 years, and during that time the Council has had to deal with all the classic problems of international trade in commodities.

'I do not think that anyone would wish to claim, on the basis of experience with the Tin Agreements, that such agreements provide a ready-made solution for all the complex problems of commodity trade. Nevertheless, most commentators would, I am sure, agree that a measure of real success has been achieved, particularly under the Third Agreement.

'There have, of course, been problems: a period of export controls was followed by high prices and the rapid run down of Buffer Stock reserves of tin metal. But supply and demand have been held pretty well in balance in recent years and, compared with other metals traded on the London Metal Exchange, tin prices have remained relatively stable despite sharply fluctuating levels of industrial activity in major markets. This is an achievement for which the Council can undoubtedly take much credit.

'The success of the Tin Council is an encouraging demonstration of what can be achieved by international co-operation. It shows that where a wide measure of agreement exists on the broad objectives to be pursued, and producers and consumers are prepared to work closely together in a spirit of realism and give and take, a commodity agreement can make an important contribution to the orderly development of international trade at price levels which are fair to both consumers and producers. I have no doubt that the Fourth Council will tackle the problems of the future as vigorously and effectively as its predecessor, and in the same spirit of co-operation between producers and consumers.

'The Council, of course, already represents the very great majority of producers of tin, but has always been rather less representative of consumers. It is particularly gratifying therefore to be able to welcome the appearance of two such important consumers as the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany in the Council for the first time. I would like the delegations from these two countries, and other new members, to know how glad Her Majesty's Government are to see them taking part in the Council's deliberations.'

International Conference on Electronic Components

A CONFERENCE was held in London from June 23 to 25, 1971, to discuss the question of the United States participation in international harmonisation of specifications and quality assurance for electronic components. Delegations representing the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America took part. The conference agreed on the conclusions recorded in the following paragraphs.

(1) The conference welcomed the decision taken at the Meeting of the Council of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on June 15, 1971 that a worldwide system for harmonisation of standards and quality assurance should be established and that this should be based on the system established by the Comité Européen de Coordination des Normes Electrotechniques (CENEL).

(2) All delegations confirmed that their Governments would use their best efforts to promote the earliest possible establishment of such a worldwide system and would ensure that these views were made known to the national organisations which represent their countries in the IEC.

(3) The delegations agreed that participation in such a system implied that their Governments would encourage the development and use of internationally harmonised standards and quality assurance procedures for electronic components by means that would include the use of such standards and procedures as far as possible in public purchases.

They also agreed that, as internationally harmonised standards for electronic components became available, they would use their best efforts to secure the progressive withdrawal of any purely national standards and procedures covering the same items.

(4) The United States Delegation informed the Conference that the United States had embarked on the necessary measures which, when completed, would enable the United States to accept the full obligations and benefits of an international harmonisation system.

(5) The conference agreed that it would be desirable for the IEC system to be established by the time the United States was ready to participate in an international system.

(6) The conference considered the situation which would arise if the IEC system was not in operation by the time the United States was ready to participate in an international system. The delegations of the countries which are members of the CENEL system agreed that in this event their Governments would use their best efforts to secure the support of the national organisations which represent their countries in CENEL for an application from the appropriate US body for the United States to be associated as a full participant in the CENEL system for an interim period, pending the later absorption of the CENEL system in an IEC worldwide system.

(7) It was agreed that participation by the United States in the CENEL system would need to be arranged in such a way as not to slow down the implementation of the CENEL system or to weaken its force, nor to delay the establishment of the IEC worldwide system.

(8) The participants in the conference affirmed their view that the procedures outlined in the above statement represent a suitable means of preventing the occurrence of technical barriers to trade in electronic components and expressed their determination to deal with similar problems in other fields in a similar spirit.

Industrial Development Certificate control—a guide for industry

These notes have been produced in order to assist firms in their applications for Industrial Development Certificates (IDC's). They explain why and when IDC's are required, indicate where and how applications for them should be submitted and, finally, explain how applications for certificates are dealt with in difficult areas. The notes must not be taken as setting out a permanent method of dealing with these matters. In granting or refusing a certificate the Secretary of State certifies, or refuses to certify, that the development dealt with can be carried out consistently with government policy for the distribution of industry over the country as a whole. That policy must inevitably change with changing circumstances and the manner of dealing with applications for industrial development certificates must accordingly change from time to time.

THE principal statutory provisions on IDC's are contained, so far as England and Wales are concerned, in:

Local Employment Act 1960 Section 21;
Town and Country Planning Act 1962 Sections 38 and 39 — as amended by the Control of Offices and Industrial Development Act 1965;
Industrial Development Act 1966 Part III;
Town and Country Planning Act 1968 Section 83;
Town and Country Planning (Industrial Development Certificate: Exemption) Order 1970.

The corresponding principal provisions for Scotland are in:

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1947 Section 12;
Local Employment Act 1960 Section 21 and Sections 18 and 19 —as amended by the Control of Office and Industrial Development Act 1965;
Industrial Development Act 1966 Part III;
Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1969 Section 84;
Town and Country Planning (Industrial Development Certificate: Exemption) Order 1970.

An application for planning permission that will lead to the creation of industrial floor space of an area greater than 10,000 sq. ft. (5,000 sq. ft. in the Midlands, East Anglia, and South East) must be supported by an IDC. A person may apply for planning permission to carry out initial industrial development of an area which does not exceed the exemption limit without the need for an IDC to support the application, but an IDC will be needed to support an application for further and related development which brings the total area above the exemption limit. The statutory provisions about related development are contained in Section 39 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1962 and, in relation to Scotland, in Section 19 of the Local Employment Act 1960 as amended.

IDC's are required to support applications for planning permission for extensions and alterations to existing buildings as well as for the erection or re-erection of buildings and for change of use of existing buildings from non-industrial to industrial purposes. IDC's may also be required to support a planning application for the retention of industrial use where that use had been started without appropriate planning permission, and for the retention of industrial buildings or continuation of industrial use without complying with conditions subject to which planning permission was granted.

The grant of an IDC does not guarantee that planning permission will be obtained.

The purpose of the IDC control is to secure a better economic balance between the different parts of the country. In practice this means encouraging the expansion of industry in the development and intermediate areas and moderating expansion, particularly the demand for labour, in areas liable to pressure on available resources.

In issuing an IDC, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry certifies "that the development in question can be carried out consistently with the proper distribution of industry". The Secretary of State is required by Section 38 (2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1962, in considering whether any development can be carried out consistently with the proper distribution of industry, to "have particular regard to the need for providing appropriate employment in development areas". Subject to this overriding requirement special consideration is also given to the employment needs of intermediate areas. In considering applications the industrial needs of the new and expanding towns are also borne in mind.

Restrictions and conditions on IDC's

In practice an IDC remains valid, for the purpose of supporting a planning application, for 12 months. The expiry date is stated on the certificate.

Under Section 23 of the Industrial Development Act 1966, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has powers to embody conditions in IDC's which he deems to be 'appropriate having regard to the proper distribution of industry'. The IDC will normally be subject to one standard condition stating by whom and for what purpose the building shall first be used. Other conditions may for example limit the amount of space to be used for production purposes in a building for which an IDC is issued. They may also limit the future use of premises which would be vacated, where these are in the same planning authority area as the proposed new development. It is the practice to discuss conditions of this kind fully with the applicant before issuing an IDC. All conditions will be included, or will be deemed to be included, in any planning permission granted.

Making an application for an IDC

Applications for IDC's are usually made on a relatively simple form obtainable from the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry. There is no statutory requirement that applications must be on a form, but it is generally convenient for the applicant to use it. The form asks for information about the location, nature and size of the proposed development and of existing premises, the current labour force and any changes expected to result from the development.

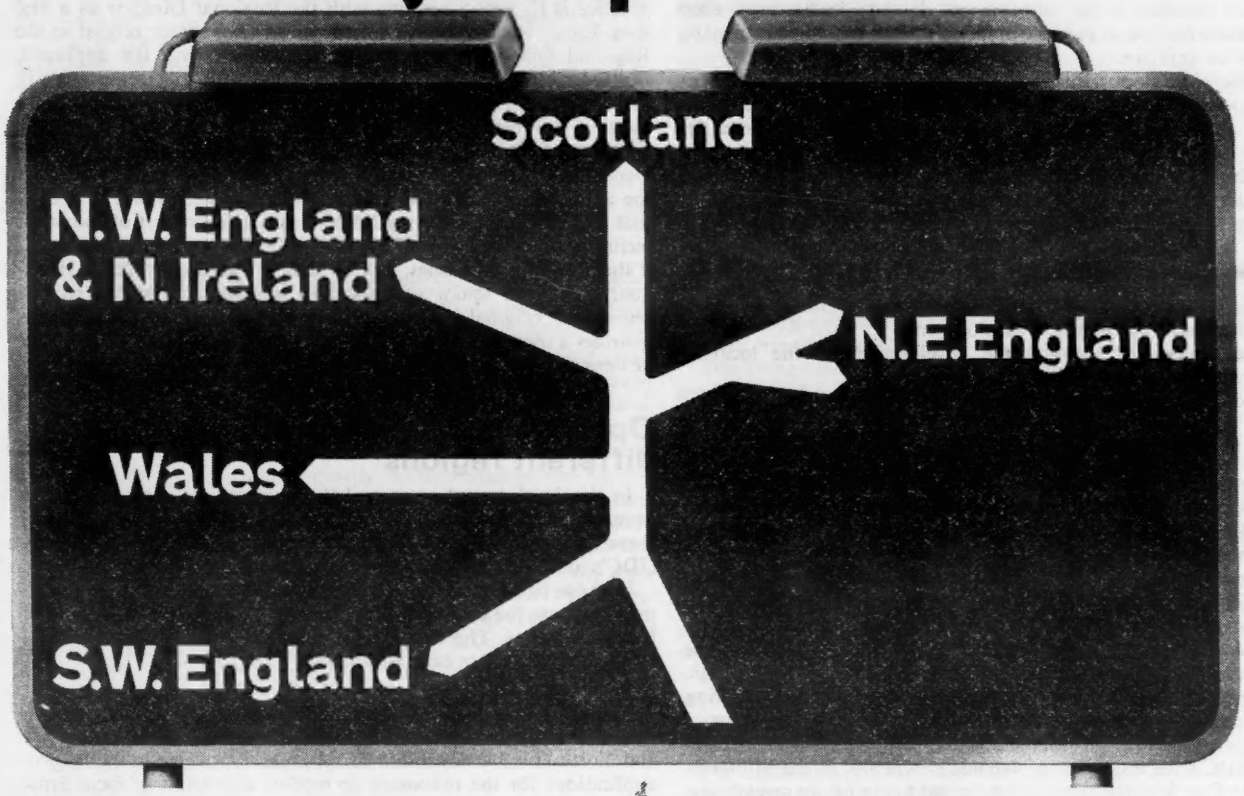
The application should be sent to the appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry. An official from that office will, where this is considered necessary, arrange to investigate the application in detail with the firm. This investigation will normally take the form of a pre-arranged visit to the firm in the course of which the applicant will be given an opportunity to explain in detail his reasons for considering that the development proposed should be approved. In considering *all* IDC applications, the Department has regard to the need for providing appropriate additional employment opportunities in the development and the intermediate areas and an applicant for an IDC outside these areas may be asked whether he has considered putting the project in one of the assisted areas or in Northern Ireland. In all these areas additional employment opportunities are needed and substantial financial assistance is available. Details of the financial assistance are set out in the Department's *Incentives for Industry* literature, which can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry (Room 201), 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H OET (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext 3333) or from any Regional Office of the Department.

IDC's are generally freely available in the development and intermediate areas though the Department may wish to discuss in which particular location the applicants' needs for labour can best be met. Elsewhere the Department will assess applications on their merits taking into account, among other things, the current and expected availability of labour in the area of the proposed development, the ties which the proposed development has to the chosen location, any relevant export and import saving aspects and the individual circumstances of the applicant.

Although, as already explained, in dealing with all applications for projects outside the development and intermediate areas the Department is bound to consider whether the projects could be undertaken in one of those areas, full account is always taken of the problems which would be created for individual managements if they had to undertake industrial development at locations distant from their

(Continued on page 10)

Today the Areas for Expansion are just up the road



If you think that the Areas for Expansion are at the back of beyond, you need to catch up with the new situation created by transport developments in recent years. For example – Glasgow, Newcastle, Cardiff and Liverpool are now all within easy reach of London by motorway or Inter City rail services. Just check the journey times.

So a separate works in one of these Areas need not mean managers being away from their normal bases for long spells nor problems in supplying customers promptly. These Areas consist of the Development Areas, the Special Development Areas, the Intermediate Areas and Northern Ireland.

Freightliner services, roll-on and roll-off shipping and container services have also transformed the movement of goods to and from the Areas for Expansion–and the less congested local roads which link them to the motorways, railways, seaports and airports give a further advantage.

Other benefits to be gained from these Areas include plenty of room to expand, readily available labour and cash grants. With so many incentives your company could be well placed to achieve its aims for future growth – just by moving up the road.

For more information on the Areas for Expansion get in touch with us at "Industrial Expansion" at the Department of Trade and Industry. We aim to provide industrialists with the impartial help they need in finding the right location for a successful project.

Filling in the coupon is all you need do to start getting the facts at your fingertips. Why not do it now? Or telephone 01-222 7877 Ext 3333.

Certain areas hitherto designated as Development Areas have now been made Special Development Areas and a few new areas have been given Intermediate Area status.

Post to: Industrial Expansion, (TIJ10) Department of Trade & Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Please send me literature describing the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name.....

Position in Company.....

Company.....

Nature of Business.....

Address.....

.....

Get the facts from the Department of Trade & Industry

existing establishments. The control is operated flexibly with due allowance for factors of this kind which can be important to small firms with limited managerial and other resources.

The Department will also take into account the benefits to efficiency that may be expected to flow from schemes designed to replace old premises with new ones. Where such projects will not lead to any significant increase in the employment demand in the area, even though there may be an increase in space, the Department is normally prepared to approve.

It is therefore important that in discussion with the Department on an application for a project outside the development and intermediate areas no factual information which might influence the decision should be omitted. The Department itself will try to ensure that nothing material is overlooked, and it is also prepared to discuss informally the likelihood of a particular project being approved in a particular location before an application for an IDC is made. It is helpful to the Department if applicants, when submitting an application, set out clearly:

(*a*) the labour demand, in terms of number and skills, expected to arise from the proposed development;
(*b*) the reason for wanting the development in the location proposed;
(*c*) the consequences on output and efficiency of
  (i) approval and
  (ii) refusal of the application.

All information given to the Government in connection with IDC applications is treated in the strictest confidence and will not be disclosed. Even the fact that an application has been made to the Department will not be disclosed unless permission has been obtained from the applicant.

As a general rule, the Department would expect firms without any very strong ties to any part of the country to go to an intermediate or development area. Provided no substantial increase in labour is involved, long-established firms can usually depend on a sympathetic response to applications for a modest expansion on their existing sites, except in areas of severe labour shortage where the Department is anxious to restrain pressure on scarce resources. Firms already granted IDC's for a number of expansion schemes in the Midlands and South East in particular may be pressed to put future growth in a development or intermediate area.

Consideration of IDC's

The time taken by the Department of Trade and Industry to give decisions may in some regions be as short as a week, but can be three months or longer when detailed enquiries and discussions are necessary. Applicants should bear in mind that the investigation of applications outside the development and intermediate areas may take some time and should allow for this when making their applications. It will help to get a speedy decision if they can supply quickly any additional information the Department asks for. In considering applications from companies or a group of companies with factories in more than one place it will often be necessary to look at the activities of the company or group as a whole and to consider what other projects are in hand or contemplated which may have a bearing on the location of the project covered by the application. The Department is always ready to discuss proposed developments informally with companies before an IDC application is made. Indeed it welcomes, and tries to stimulate, opportunities for discussion of the development plans of such companies; such discussion provides a helpful framework for taking decisions on individual projects and cuts down the time needed for these decisions.

Notification of decisions and appeals against refusals of IDC

If the Department accepts that the proposed development is consistent with the proper distribution of industry, the IDC (together with a copy for attachment to the planning permission application) will be issued by the Regional Office of the Department. If the Department is not able to regard the proposed development as consistent with the proper distribution of industry a formal letter to that effect will be sent to the applicant by the Regional Office. This letter will usually be accompanied by an informal letter inviting the applicant to consider alternative locations and offering all possible assistance if he wishes to do so.

There is no formal right of appeal against the refusal of an IDC but the Department fully accepts that anyone aggrieved by a refusal should have the right to ask for that decision to be reconsidered. Here again there is no formal procedure; the normal practice is to seek a meeting with the Regional Director as a first step. Either the Regional Director or another senior official in the Regional Office will discuss the application with the applicant, explain the considerations which weighed with the Department in reaching its decision and carefully check with the applicant that no material information was overlooked. Where new information which would have justified the issue of the certificate emerges the Department will be prepared to reverse its earlier decision. Where the applicant wishes to submit a modified development proposal, that will be considered. In all other cases a full report of the facts, including an agreed note of the 'appeal' meeting with the applicant, if the applicant so wishes, will be sent to the Department's Headquarters. There senior officials, and possibly also Ministers, will review the original decision. When a case is reviewed at Headquarters a meeting will be held there with the applicant if necessary or desirable before the outcome is notified.

Operation of the control in the different regions

In the development areas and the intermediate areas IDC's are generally freely available, and refusals have been very rare. A list of these areas is obtainable from the Department's Regional Offices. (IDC's are not required in Northern Ireland.)

In those parts of the country outside the development and intermediate areas the IDC control is operated flexibly to take account of local conditions. The following paragraphs describe how the IDC control is operated in each Region.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region

IDC's are generally freely available within the South Yorkshire and North Humberside intermediate areas. Elsewhere in the Region applications for the rehousing or modest expansion of local firms are normally approved. Firms planning major expansions or considering moving into the Region from outside will be pressed to locate in the Yorkshire and Humberside Intermediate Area or one of the other development or intermediate areas.

London and South East and Eastern Regions

Applications for IDC's are examined critically in most parts of the London and South East and Eastern Regions.

In the London area and the industrialised parts of the Home Counties, together with certain more distant areas such as Cambridge and parts of South Hampshire, IDC's are likely to be issued only for rebuilding schemes involving increased productivity with no increase or some reduction in the labour force, and projects tied to the area if they will not lead to an undue additional demand for labour. In most of the new and expanding towns designed to take populations from London, applications from London firms are usually approved if the project cannot reasonably be expected to go to a development or intermediate area. Applications for reasonable expansion by firms established in these towns or which have moved there under the overspill arrangements are also normally approved provided the expansion is not out of scale with the town's needs and resources. There may, however, be occasions on which IDC applications for new and expanding towns will be examined critically—when the town's planned expansion is complete (for example, in some of the first generation new towns), where there is likely only to be sufficient labour to meet the demands of industrial expansion already approved, or where a firm has grown to the point where it might reasonably put a project in a development or intermediate area.

In areas where there are special employment difficulties, IDC applications are considered sympathetically for the reasonable expansion of existing firms and for modest new projects if considered appropriate to local needs and resources. Special consideration is also given to the employment needs of North Norfolk

and other rural areas of East Anglia where agricultural employment is declining.

South Western Region

IDC's are normally freely available in the South West Development and the Intermediate Areas. On Severnside and in North Gloucestershire, North and West Wiltshire, and Central and North Somerset, applications for incoming projects and substantial local expansions are considered critically, but IDC's for projects from the GLC area which cannot reasonably be expected to go to a development or an intermediate area and are not out of scale with the town's needs and resources will normally be granted in Swindon. The rest of the South West Region is largely a rural area with small towns and holiday places. Applications are viewed according to local circumstances. IDC's are usually granted for modest expansions and for smaller projects with close ties to the area.

West Midlands Region

Applications are examined critically in most parts of the region, the one specific exception being the Oswestry Intermediate Area where IDC's are freely available for projects appropriate to the needs and resources of that area. However, favourable consideration is given generally throughout the region to projects with demonstrably strong local ties and to modernisation schemes likely to lead to a reduction in labour. The Department has also undertaken to be sympathetic towards projects suited to local needs and resources in the rural parts of the region, mostly in Herefordshire and Shropshire, and to bear in mind the needs of the North Warwickshire Coalfield area where pit closures have caused some redundancies. The needs of the new and expanding towns, taking overspill from the West Midlands conurbation, are an additional factor taken into account in considering applications for developments within the conurbation itself. Applications for moves from the conurbation to the related new and expanding towns are likely to be approved where the Department is satisfied that the developments proposed could not reasonably be undertaken in a development or intermediate area. Applications from firms already in the new and expanding towns will also in general, be viewed favourably provided that the proposed expansions are not out of scale with local needs.

East Midlands Region

Applications are examined critically in most parts of the Region outside the Notts/Derby Intermediate Area and that part of the Yorkshire intermediate area (Worksop Employment Exchange Area) which falls within Nottinghamshire where IDC's are freely available for projects appropriate to the needs and resources of that area. The Department will approve projects with very strong local ties and modernisation schemes likely to lead to a reduction in labour and has undertaken to be sympathetic to suitable projects in the rural parts of the Region, primarily in Lincolnshire. In the new and expanding towns, which are taking overspill from Birmingham or London, the Department will also approve applications for moves from the related exporting conurbation, provided it is satisfied the project could not reasonably be expected to go to a development or intermediate area. Applications from firms already in the new and expanding towns will also in general be viewed favourably, provided that the proposed expansions are not out of scale with local needs.

North Western Region

IDC's are generally freely available in the development and intermediate areas in the Region. Elsewhere the operation of the control varies with the different circumstances in the various parts of the Region. In the Fylde Coast towns and the traditional mining areas of Lancashire and in the few towns still heavily dependent on textiles, IDC's are normally granted to existing firms and also for modest new projects provided that their requirements are commensurate with the labour resources of the area. In Greater Manchester IDC's would be available for reasonable expansion by existing firms with ties to the area, but IDC's would not generally be granted for new projects or for entirely new lines of production or for substantial expansion which could be undertaken elsewhere.

Northern Region

Virtually the whole of the Region is designated a development area, and IDC's are generally freely available.

Scotland and Wales

IDC's are generally freely available in Scotland and in the Welsh development and intermediate areas. In those parts of Wales outside the development and intermediate areas, applications are sympathetically considered.

Department of Trade and Industry
July 1971

Applications for investment grant

As announced by the Secretary of State in February this year, payment of investment grant on capital expenditure incurred in the period July 1 to October 26, 1970 began on April 1, 1971. It was subsequently announced on March 15 last that the Department of Trade and Industry intended thereafter to invite applications in respect of the expenditure incurred in the whole period October 27, 1970 to March 31, 1971.

The Department now announces that applications for the extended period will be accepted by the Investment Grants Offices as from August 1 next and that payments on such applications will begin two months later on October 1.

Applicants are reminded that, as announced in the White Paper on Investment Incentives (Cmnd. 4516) published in October 1970, the Government's policy will be not to pay investment grants on expenditure incurred after October 26, 1970 unless the applicant satisfies the Department of Trade and Industry that it consists of a sum payable to another person under a contract made with him before October 27, 1970. Applicants should use the appropriate current forms but should additionally include against each item a reference to the contracts notified to the Department on Form IG/31 under which the sums concerned were payable. After a preliminary examination of the applications the Investment Grants Offices will send to the applicants a new form (IG/32) for completion and return with documentary evidence of the contracts concerned.

The addresses of the offices are: Department of Trade and Industry Investment Grants Office

Colman House
Victoria Avenue
Southend-on-Sea, SS2 6DU
Tel. (0702) 41341 and 41362
Telex 99288

24/26 Newport Road,
Cardiff, CF2 1SY
Tel. (0222) 42611
Telex 49538

Magnet House,
Waterloo Street,
Glasgow, C2
Tel. 041-221 9833
Telex 77611

St. Peter's House
Stanley Precinct,
Bootle,
Lancs. L20 3LZ.
Tel. 051-922 4030
Telex 627162

Queensway House
West Precinct
Town Centre
Billingham
Teesside, TS23 2NF
Tel. (0642) 553671
Telex 58608

First Datapost package to US

FIVE companies have already signed contracts for the Post Office's new Datapost service to the United States. Datapost is a guaranteed overnight delivery service at negotiated tariffs, used mainly for carrying important documents including urgent commercial papers. Business has grown steadily since the service was introduced in Britain in March last year. Today, the Post Office is providing nearly 3,000 services a week for 300 customers, with revenue coming in at the rate of £¼ million a year.

Mobil, and the Bankers Trust Company, have each signed contracts for a daily service from London to New York. Other contracts have been signed with the Ford Motor Co.'s tractor operations division for a service three times a week from Basildon to Detroit, the Dart Container Line Ltd. for a twice-weekly service from Southampton to New York, and Proctor & Gamble Ltd. for a weekly service from Southall to Cincinnati.

Changes in customs requirements for postal packets

NEW regulations setting out the customs requirements for postal packets both coming into and going out of this country came into effect on July 1. The changes largely result from international agreement at the 1969 Congress of the Universal Postal Union in Tokyo on a wide-ranging revision of international postal regulations.

The new regulations*, which supersede the Postal Packets (Customs and Excise) Regulations 1969, contain the following principal changes.

The distinction for customs requirements based on whether or not certain packets brought to the United Kingdom come by way of trade has been replaced by a distinction between those packets valued at over £40 and those valued at £40 or less. Completion of a separate customs declaration for packets valued at £40 or less will not be required, provided that on the outside of the packet there is an international customs green label in the prescribed form, in which the declaration regarding the description, net weight and value of the contents has been fully and correctly completed. These requirements also apply generally to packets being sent out of this country by letter post.

All insured boxes must be accompanied by a separate customs declaration and must now in addition bear on the outside the top portion of an international customs green label. However, the customs declaration may now be enclosed in, instead of being attached to the outside of, an insured box being despatched from the United Kingdom, if the sender prefers this or if the postal administration of the country to which it is being sent requests it.

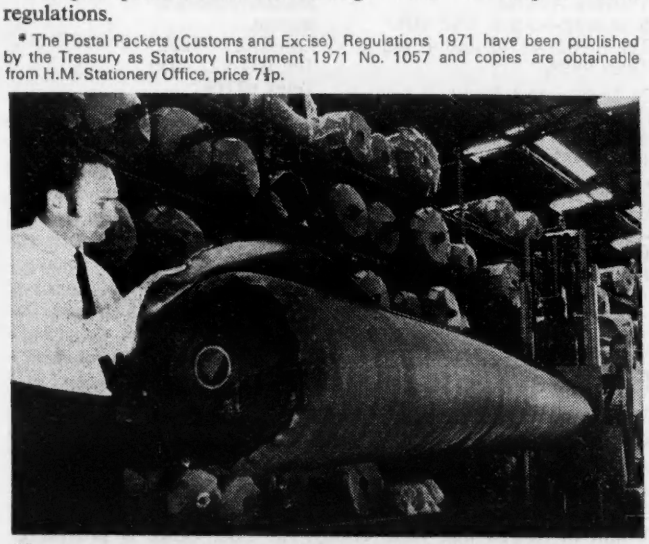
The separate customs declaration in respect of goods sent to the United Kingdom by letter post (as distinct from parcel or insured box post) may, solely in the case of registered letter packets containing articles of value, be enclosed inside the packet; but the top portion of an international customs green label must still be affixed to the outside of the packet.

The separate customs declaration for goods sent by letter post from the United Kingdom to any place outside it may be enclosed inside the packet if the postal administration of the country of destination requires this to be done or, in the case of registered packets containing articles of value, if the sender prefers. But the top portion of an international customs green label must be affixed to the outside of the packet.

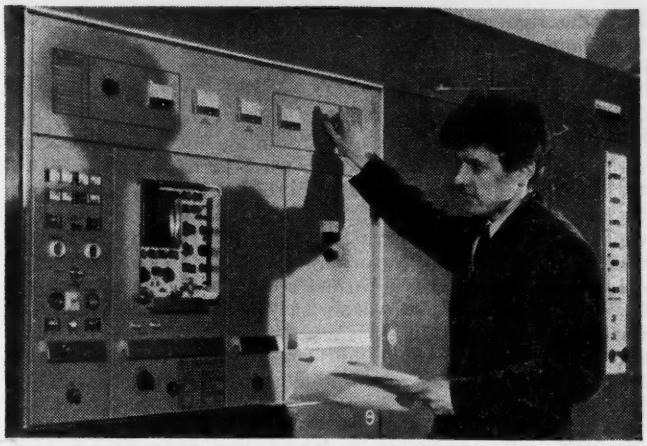
References to 'Phonopost' packets have been deleted as this category of postal packet has been abolished in international posts.

Datapost packets have been brought within the scope of these regulations.

* The Postal Packets (Customs and Excise) Regulations 1971 have been published by the Treasury as Statutory Instrument 1971 No. 1057 and copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7½p.



After two years of intensive research, Durie & Miller (Holdings) Ltd. of Haslingden, Lancs., have perfected a process—the first in the world—by which unsupported foam for backing carpets can be produced. Called Monocel, this process will speed production of foam backed carpets, cut production costs and enable manufacturers to offer a greater variety of carpets with built-in foam backing. Durie & Miller have already received inquiries from major carpet manufacturers throughout the United Kingdom, Europe, and America. Pictured inspecting unsupported foam in a section of the Monocel warehouse is Mr. J. D. Rolfe, group marketing director of Durie & Miller.



Marconi Radar Systems, a member of GEC-Marconi Electronics, has received an order from the Ministry of Defence (Aviation Supply) on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry, to supply one of its new S2020 high-power, 50 cm. transmitter/receivers for installation in the existing S264T radar system at London's Heathrow Airport. The S264T, one of four Marconi 50 cm. radars produced for Heathrow, has been in service for 12 years. The provision of the new transmitter/receiver will increase the power and range of the radar to meet the requirements of the London TMA and therefore also improve the reliability of service. Picture shows an S2020 transmitter/receiver under test.

More jobs for Londonderry

DU PONT Company (UK) Ltd., is to undertake a £7 million expansion at its Maydown Works on the outskirts of Londonderry. And with this major investment comes jobs for almost 200 people, practically all of them men. The money is being invested in the expansion of the company's Orlon acrylic fibre facility established some two and a half years ago as the third in a series of four separate manufacturing plants set up by the company since its arrival in Northern Ireland little more than 10 years ago.

The Minister of Commerce, Mr. Robin Bailie, commented: 'This Du Pont development along with the recent decision of Goodyear to invest over £1 million in the establishment of a research centre at Craigavon positively indicates that Northern Ireland is continuing to generate industrial confidence that is compatible with large scale investment.'

Exports of car equipment to United States—two British laboratories now ready to help

Two British laboratories have now been accredited by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) to issue reports on motor vehicle accessories exported from this country to the United States.

The laboratories are the Hemel Hempstead Test Centre of the British Standards Institution, which will test lighting equipment and switches, mirrors, crash helmets and seat belts, and the Motor Industry Research Association laboratory, which will issue reports on brake systems and materials.

A large number of vehicle parts are the subject of State Government regulations. In the past it has taken British and foreign manufacturers up to a year to submit car accessories to heavily committed United States laboratories and have them approved. All representations over the years from foreign exporting countries to allow accredited laboratories in the country of manufacture to test and issue reports on behalf of the AAMVA were unsuccessful until February 1970, when Mr. John Roberts and Mr. John Charter, of the British Standards Institution, achieved a major departure of the US policy—agreement in principle.

Since that time, special equipment has been installed in the two British centres, the administrative detail has been worked out and the laboratories are now in operation under this agreement.

The AAMVA represents 38 state authorities, but in the year that has elapsed the remaining 13 states (50 plus the District of Columbia) have indicated their acceptance of UK reports in various ways.

EIS switches on to power plant export opportunities

THE increased demand for electric power is characteristic not only of industrially developed countries. Emerging nations have new towns to light, new railways to run and new industries to power. Availability of electric power is an essential factor in the world-wide search for better living standards.

British manufacturers have responded well to the opportunities that this demand has offered. A steady increase in the value of exports over the last four years is apparent from the table:

	£ millions			
	1967	1968	1969	1970
Generators, motors, converters, transformers, etc.	55.0	59.6	63.8	69.5
Switchgear, fusegear, switch-boards, control equipment, etc.	33.9	37.2	44.1	50.4

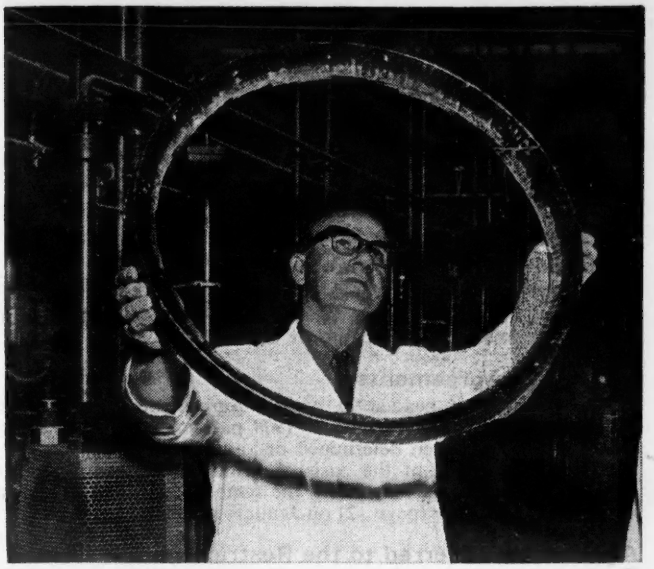
Broadly speaking demand for electrical equipment falls into two categories. There is the power project, where generating and distribution equipment costing many thousands or millions of pounds and much infrastructure are involved; and the small scale requirements for replacement of existing plant, or smaller projects such as switch and busbar systems for new buildings, emergency power for hospitals and so on. In the case of the former, particularly, finance and credit play a vital role. International organisations like IBRD and IDA support major projects in developing countries and in order favourably to complete, British manufacturers must keep a finger on the pulse of their activities.

DTI's computer-based Export Intelligence Service is designed to provide British industry with a tailor-made monitor on world markets and finance. Information (most of it is exclusive to the service) is reported daily to DTI's Export House in London by commercial staff at 220 British Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates throughout the world. And EIS's computer-based service is geared to ensure that this information reaches its subscribers by first-class mail within 48 hours of its receipt. For only £25, a subscriber to EIS gets 500 items of export market information tailored to his needs—in other words five new pence buys him a chance of export business worth infinitely more. Those 500 items can be supplied over any period of time and the subscription is not due for renewal until they have all been received.

In May 1971 106 specific export opportunities, agency inquiries, calls for tender, etc, in the electric power machinery field were passed through EIS to British subscribers. They related to the following plant and equipment—generating equipment, motors, switch- and fuse-gear, relays, transformers and rectifiers, substations, power stations, transmission line, voltage regulators, lightning arrestors, circuit breakers and general electrical equipment. The inquiries came from 41 countries: 11 from Australia, 10 from the USA, nine from Taiwan, seven from New Zealand, five from Greece and four from Iraq. Argentina, Colombia, Burma and Turkey provided three each, and other inquiries came from countries across the whole face of the globe—Israel, Panama, Nigeria, Portugal, Thailand, France, Yugoslavia, Kuwait, Afghanistan and Italy, to mention a cross-section. Market pointers told of a £4.5 million hydro-electric project near Port Louis in Mauritius, a 150 MW thermal plant in Turkey, a hydro-electric and irrigation scheme on the rivers Ibar and Lepenac in Yugoslavia and fourteen other projects and openings from Argentina, Spain, Brazil, Bahrain, Malaysia, South Africa, Austria, Ceylon and Indonesia.

In addition to the categories of information mentioned above, EIS provides market reports, shorter market pointers to new trade opportunities, successful bidders for foreign contracts, information about overseas buyers visiting the United Kingdom, opportunities for co-operation with overseas manufacturers (shared production or licensing of know-how, designs, trade marks, etc), details of tariff and import regulation changes in overseas countries, international aid and loan agreements and trade agreements, advance notification of overseas trade fairs, British Weeks, etc, and quarterly reports on the latest economic and trading situation in over 100 countries.

Some exporters may claim that they do not need the sort of service provided by EIS when they have efficient agents in their overseas markets. But no agent is infallible; some opportunities might easily be missed and these might well be the important ones.



Langley London Ltd. sends high quality electrical insulation materials all over the world. Picture shows one of their supervisors with more than 30 years experience visually examining a commutator insulating ring made from mica, just as it has left the mould.

And few agents can match the 'catchment area' of EIS's overseas network, and the exclusive nature of much of the EIS information.

For full details of EIS contact the nearest DTI Regional Office or DTI's offices in Scotland and Wales; or Export Data Branch at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel 01-248-5757; telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN.

Opportunities for radio manufacturers in Europe

THERE will be increasing prospects for the radio and television industry if Britain enters the EEC said Mr. Michael Shaw, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, when he addressed the Radio Industries Club in London on June 29.

Speaking of the substantial developments in the industry during the last few years he said 'There were some who feared that when Far Eastern manufacturers captured the low price transistor radio market the rest of the industry would go the same way. This has not happened. Although with our adoption of the 625 line standard in television and PAL colour system there will be increasing foreign competition in Britain whether we join the Common Market or not, there is no doubt that we are now far better placed to meet it. It is extremely encouraging for the industry that in spite of 1970 being a difficult year for the national economy it was a record year for the sales of television sets. It is good to see our manufacturers introducing new models at very competitive prices, and venturing for the first time into the portable market.

'What are the prerequisites for expanding sales in Europe? First of all really thorough marketing research. In this respect it is highly encouraging that many more manufacturers are going to great lengths to get the design of their products right for each different European market. Secondly, an efficient distribution network is essential. I have been impressed by the examples I have seen of companies in the electronics field who have been taking major steps in this direction. The moves which are being made to establish links with European firms who already have expertise in manufacturing and selling to particular markets are also very significant for the future. An interesting example of co-operation between British and European companies in the participation of Decca in the exciting new video disc developed by AEG—Telefunken and Teldec, a jointly owned subsidiary of the two firms. The less advanced state of television rental in Europe also suggests there may be promising opportunities for future development in this field, and I am very pleased to see British rental companies now firmly established in Europe.'

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 and 1968

Additions and Amendments to the Register

A LIST of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register between April 1 and June 30, 1971 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics.

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Also given below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, is a schedule which brings up to date at June 30, 1971 particulars of those agreements which have been determined or varied.

A full explanation of the basis on which these two lists have been compiled, and the meaning of the symbols used, was published in *Trade and Industry* (page 12) on January 6, 1971.

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

On April 10, 1959 there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 859) a list of all agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued except those which had already been dealt with by the Court. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements which he thinks affect the public interest, is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitor's Branch, Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP. The agreements shown in square brackets have been abandoned after the issue of a Notice of Reference.

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State may, on the representation of the Registrar, give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. Lists (commencing April 11, 1969) headed as this paragraph is headed, have been published periodically in the *Board of Trade Journal* (now incorporated in *Trade and Industry*) giving details of agreements in respect of which directions under that subsection have been given and are in force. These agreements are indicated in the index to the register by the symbol 'B', but no directions have been issued during the quarter April 1 to June 30, 1971.

Inspection of the Register

The register may be inspected at a fee of 5p per day, between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP.
9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL.
64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX.

The index to the Register, one as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity			
	A			
1577	Agricultural machinery, livestock, nursery stock seeds for planting (flower and vegetable) sugar beet seed		F 10/70	*Add C 4/71*
3677	Aluminium anodising			
	B			
2947	Beers & stouts, wines and spirits	N. Ireland		*Add F 3/71*
3592	Building materials			
	C			
800	Cables and accessories, electric wires			*Add D 3/69*
3676	Cereal seed			
1034	Coke			*Add D 3/71*
	D			
3635	Drapery		D 12/70	
	E			
3134	Electric lamps			*Add F 7/69*
3135	Electric lamps			*Add D 7/67*
3283	Electric lamps			
1664	Electric Whaling equipment			*Add D 6/71*
1475	Electrical goods			*Add D 12/69*
3484	Electrical goods, electrical installation		E	
3499	Electrical goods, electrical installation		E	*Add C 3/71*
3529	Electrical goods, electrical installation		E	
3539	Electrical goods, electrical installation		E	
3625	Electrical goods, electrical installation		E	
3260	Equipment for brewery industry, equipment for dyeing industry, equipment for laundry industry, equipment for marine industry, equipment for mechanical handling, hand/television lamps, lighting controls, parking meters			
	F			
3541	Furnaces			
	H			
3579	Heating and ventilating		E	
3572	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3578	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3582	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3593	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3606	Heating and ventilating		E	
3612	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3648	Heating and ventilating installation (mechanical services)			
3649	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3651	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3656	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
3660	Heating and ventilating		E	
3661	Heating and ventilating installation		E	
2806	Hosiery			
2872	Hotel and restaurant meals credit cards (hotels and restaurants) flowers		F 12/68	*Add C 5/69*
2873	Hotel and restaurant meals, credit cards (hotels and restaurants) flowers		D 4/65	*Add C 5/69*
	S			
3679	Soft drinks		C 4/71	*D 4/62*
3680	Soft drinks		C 4/71	
	V			
3113	Vacuum interrupters			*Add D 3/70*
3533	Vacuum interrupters			
	W			
3093	Water tube boilers		D 8/70	
3631	Woollen cloth		F 4/71	
1569	Worsted yarns	Yorkshire		

'D' AND 'F' AGREEMENTS

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	Area	D or F	Date
800	Cables and accessories, electric wires		D	March 1969
1034	Coke		D	March 1971
1475	Electrical goods		D	Dec. 1969
1664	Electric Whaling equipment		D	June 1971
2947	Beers and stouts, wines and spirits	N. Ireland	F	March 1971
3093	Water tube boilers		D	Aug. 1970
3113	Vacuum interrupters		D	March 1970
3134	Electric lamps		F	July 1969
3135	Electric lamps		D	July 1967
3631	Woollen cloth		F	April 1971
3635	Drapery		D	Dec. 1970
3679	Soft drinks		D	April 1962

(Continued at foot of next page)

Qualifications for appointment as auditor under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967

Qualifications of auditors

THE Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 require every company to appoint an auditor who must possess certain qualifications set out in the Acts. The general rule is that he must either:

(*a*) be a member of a body of accountants established in the United Kingdom and recognised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under Section 161(1)(a) of the Companies Act 1948; or

(*b*) be individually authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under Section 161(1)(b) because he has obtained similar qualifications outside the United Kingdom, or because he has gained adequate knowledge and experience in the course of his employment by a member of a body of accountants recognised under Section 161(1)(a), or because he practised in Great Britain as an accountant before August 6, 1947.

In addition, an unquoted company whose shares and debentures and those of its holding company (if any) have not been offered to the public may appoint as auditor a person who, though not qualified under Section 161(1)(a) or (b) of the Companies Act 1948, is for the time being individually authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under Section 13(1) of the Companies Act 1967 to audit the accounts of such unquoted companies.

This rule is subject to an important limitation. Under Sections 161(2) and (3) of the Companies Act 1948, a person may not be appointed auditor of a company if he is an officer or servant of that company or of that company's subsidiary, fellow-subsidiary or holding company, or if he is a partner of, or in the employment of, such an officer or servant.

Transitional provisions for former exempt private companies

The requirements in the Companies Act 1948 as to the qualifications of auditors did not apply to exempt private companies. The Companies Act 1967 abolished the status of exempt private company with effect from January 27, 1968, but transitional provisions were included in the Act to allow a person who was on January 27, 1968 the properly appointed auditor of a former exempt private company to be re-appointed as its auditor if the company and its holding company (if any) were unquoted companies whose shares and debentures had not been offered to the public. Different transitional periods were provided in respect of:

(*a*) persons who would otherwise have been ineligible for re-appointment because they lacked the appropriate accountancy qualifications referred to in Section 161(1) of the Companies Act 1948 or an authorisation under Section 13(1) of the Companies Act 1967; and

(*b*) persons who would otherwise have been ineligible because they lacked the appropriate independence of the company in accordance with Sections 161(2) and (3) of the Companies Act 1948.

Under Section 13(2) of the Companies Act 1967 a person who was ineligible for re-appointment because he lacked the appropriate qualifications or authorisation was allowed to be re-appointed auditor of the former exempt private company at any time during the period of twelve months from January 27, 1968. This transitional period expired on January 26, 1969 and since then it has not been possible for a person lacking the appropriate qualifications or authorisation to be re-appointed as auditor of a former exempt private company. Since a company must, by Section 159(1) of the Companies Act 1948, appoint an auditor at each general meeting, no person should now be the auditor of a company by virtue of a re-appointment dependent for its validity upon Section 13(2) of the Companies Act 1967.

Under Section 13(3) of the Companies Act 1967 a person who was ineligible for re-appointment solely because he lacked the necessary independence of the company was allowed to be re-appointed as auditor of the former exempt private company at any time during the period of three years from January 27, 1968. This transitional period expired on January 26, 1971 and since then it has not been possible for a person lacking the appropriate independence to be re-appointed as auditor of a former exempt private company. A person may, however, still be the auditor of a company by virtue of Section 13(3) of the Companies Act 1967 if properly re-appointed at an annual general meeting held between January 1, 1970 and January 26, 1971 (inclusive). Such a person may not, however, be properly re-appointed on or after January 27, 1971 unless he has in the meantime acquired the appropriate independence of the company.

Any person who is doubtful about his entitlement to act as auditor of a company is recommended to seek legal advice.

AGREEMENTS REFERRED TO THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
455	Roadstone (dry and coated) concrete aggregate
3572	Heating and ventilating installation
3578	Heating and ventilating installation
3582	Heating and ventilating installation
3593	Heating and ventilating installation
3606	Heating and ventilating
3648	Heating and ventilating installation (mechanical services)
3649	Heating and ventilating installation
3651	Heating and ventilating installation
3656	Heating and ventilating installation
3661	Heating and ventilating installation

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee June 8, 1971	Subject-matter
1,084,989	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Device for attaching a thermo-couple probe to a metallic wall
1,087,386	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Compensating for reactivity changes in liquid-moderated nuclear reactors
1,089,785	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	A method of treating graphite articles and products thereby
1,089,805	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	High-speed tunnel diode memory cell
1,090,529	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Method and device for releasing electric energy
1,091,226	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Support for charge-discharge machine for nuclear reactor
1,097,160	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	A fission product venting system for a nuclear reactor
1,100,613	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Organic dielectrics derived from phospho-nitrilic chlorides and method of manufacture thereof
1,103,870	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	A device for introducing radioactive pellets into a tubular receptacle
1,104,834	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Apparatus for the deposition of a sensitive emulsion for autoradiographs
829,968	Decca Ltd.	Gramophone disc records and their manufacture
847,138	" "	Pick-ups for sound recordings have a groove for mechanically oscillating a stylus
984,605	" "	Digital resolvers
1,022,186	" "	Chart position indicating apparatus
1,042,102	" "	Apparatus for recording sound on or reproducing sound from disc records
1,073,992	" "	Chart position indicating apparatus
1,077,882	" "	Magnetic recording head circuits
1,092,922	" "	Radio transmitters
1,144,922	" "	Transistor amplifiers
1,153,242	" "	Transistor monostable circuits
1,155,772	" "	Multistage transistor amplifiers

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No 45 within two months after the date of endorsement,

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Imports of cotton textiles 1971-2

BELOW is the text of a Notice to Importers (to be issued shortly) and explanatory notes on the import licensing arrangements for cotton textiles from certain countries in the period up to the end of March 1972. These arrangements are made necessary by the ending of the present quota restrictions on exports of cotton textiles on or after January 1, 1972 from India, Hong Kong and the 'global quota' countries to the United Kingdom and the introduction of a tariff on imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth Preference Area.

The intention to replace quotas by a tariff was announced on July 22, 1969 by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Anthony Crosland) following a recommendation made by the Textile Council.

IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES IN 1971-2

NOTICE to Importers No. 1309 of December 31, 1970, about arrangements for importing cotton goods in 1971 also referred to the ending of the quota arrangements after 1971. The present Notice explains the import licensing arrangements which will operate in the period up to the end of March 1972, and refers to the introduction of the tariff on cotton textiles from the Commonwealth Preference Area.

I Exports from India, Hong Kong and the global quota countries in 1971

All cotton textiles at present subject to quota restrictions which are exported from India, Hong Kong and the global quota countries on or before December 31, 1971 must be within the quota ceilings for this year. As the quotas are based on the date of export from the countries concerned and not on the date of import into the United Kingdom, some goods subject to the 1971 quotas will continue to be imported in the early months of 1972. Accordingly, in order to ensure that the quotas are not exceeded, import licensing control will continue for goods imported up to and including March 31, 1972.

For goods exported from their countries of origin in 1971 under country quotas; or under the Hong Kong and Indian quotas, import licences will continue to be issued upon receipt of export certificates from the authorities of the country concerned, provided that the quota limits have not been exceeded.

Importers holding global quota licences for 1971 which have not been fully taken up by December 31, 1971, must apply for individual import licences on a consignment basis for cotton textiles subject to import control which are exported from the country of origin in 1971 but imported into the UK in 1972. Licences will be issued only if the amount is within the unexhausted balance of the global licence which they hold. A separate licence application on form ILB/A must be made in respect of each consignment and the unexhausted global licence must be returned to ILB with the first such application. The following details must be provided:

Name and address of applicant
Country of origin and country of consignment
Value or quantity (lb) or yarn or (sq yds) or cloth and/or number of items to be imported
Description of goods
Tariff heading number
Date of export from country of origin

Import licences will not be granted for cotton textiles subject to quotas exported from the country of origin in 1971 in excess of the quotas for this year. Importers are reminded that goods arriving in the UK which are not covered by an import licence are liable to seizure by HM Customs. As there will be no quotas from 1972 onwards, there will be no allowance for excess shipments over the 1971 quota in anticipation of a future quota allowance. Where any shipments were made last year in anticipation of the 1971 quota, this year's quota has already been reduced accordingly.

II Exports from India, Hong Kong and the global quota countries in early 1972

Cotton textiles exported on or after January 1, 1972, from India, Hong Kong and the global quota countries to the United Kingdom will no longer be subject to quantitative restriction. However, cotton textiles from these countries imported into the UK on or before March 31, 1972, will be subject to import licensing in order to distinguish them on arrival in the UK from cotton textiles shipped under quotas in 1971. Import licences will therefore be required for all cotton textiles from these countries imported into the UK on and before March 31, 1972, but for goods exported from their country of origin on or after January 1, 1972, these licences will be issued freely.

For cotton textiles exported from India and Hong Kong on or after January 1, 1972, it is expected that evidence of the date of shipment will be provided by export certificates which the authorities in these countries will be asked to continue to send to Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry. Import Licensing Branch will issue licences against these certificates for textiles inported on or before March 31, 1972.

For cotton textiles exported from all global quota countries on or after January 1, 1972, which are imported into the UK on or before March 31, 1972, it will be necessary for the importer to apply to Import Licensing Branch on form ILB/A for an import licence for each consignment. This application must be accompanied by evidence of the date of export and details of the consignment as set out above. Without this evidence, import licences will not be issued.

For goods imported from India, Hong Kong and the present global quota countries on or after April 1, 1972, individual import licences will not be required.

III Duty relief for certain cotton textiles exported in 1971 from restricted countries in the Commonwealth Preference Area

From January 1, 1972, cotton yarn and woven cotton textiles imported into the UK from countries belonging to the Commonwealth Preference Area (other than the Irish Republic) will be subject to import duty. If legislation at present before Parliament is passed, however, goods from India, Hong Kong and global quota countries within the Commonwealth Preference Area, which (a) are of a description at present admitted into the UK free of duty: (b) are exported from their country of origin on or before December 31, 1971, within the quota ceilings for 1971: and (c) are imported into the UK on or after January 1, 1972: will qualify for relief from the new import duty. Subject to the Parliamentary approval mentioned above, a further notice will be issued setting out the arrangements for obtaining duty relief.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street. London SW1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 21 July.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.16	3-Hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxydimethylpropionate	2,2-Dimethyl-3-Hydroxypropyl 2,2-Dimethyl-3-Hydroxypropionate	31 Dec. 1971	13617

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1971

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1971 (S.I. 1971 No. 1012).

This Order provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty, and those listed in Schedule 2 shall continue to be exempt from import duty, both up to and including 31 December 1971, except for items for which an earlier day is specified. The order also continues up to and including 31 December 1971 the partial exemption for photographic film base of cellulose acetate.

The Order came into operation on 1 July 1971, and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1971 No. 1012.

Copies of the order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 7½p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 10p).

Import duty on grain sorghum to be removed

THE 10 per cent (full and EFTA) import duty on grain sorghum, ex Tariff heading 10.07, was removed on 1 July 1971.

Copies of the Order, The Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order 1971 (S.I. 1971 No. 1056) which gives effect to this decision may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 2p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 4½p).

BACKGROUND NOTES

Grain sorghum, which includes milo, dari, durra, kaffir corn, guinea maize etc, is similar chemically to maize, but is generally a little higher in protein, and is used mainly as a feed for livestock.

The decision to remove the duty was taken in the context of the recent multilateral trade negotiations concerned with the implementation of the UK interim agricultural levies scheme.

Imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area are free of duty.

Total imports in 1970 were valued at £1.6 million. South Africa was the major supplier (£636,000); other large suppliers were Argentina (£323,000) Netherlands (£202,000) France (£152,000) and USA (£120,000).

Purchase Tax: drugs and medicines

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made a Direction, under Section 17(3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963, entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 3) Direction 1971 which temporarily exempt further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the Direction, which is operative from June 30, 1971, is to make the following additions and extension to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order 1970.

A Land Rover station wagon, built by British Leyland's Spanish subsidiary—Land Rover Santana, is being used by the helicopter operator Helicsa to support crop-spraying in Teneriffe. The Spanish company now manufactures some 8,000 vehicles a year; previously it merely assembled parts sent out from this country.

The additions

To Head II of the Schedule:
Ancrod;
Ethoglucid;
Oxypertine.

The extension

In Head II of the Schedule the entry relating to '7-Chloro-2, 3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-1, 4-benzodiazepine hydrochloride'; is amended to read: '7-Chloro-2, 3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-1, 4-benzodiazepine, and its hydrochloride'; (this entry was originally made in the direction No. 2 of 1971).

The Treasury will in due course be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments.

Mr. A McQuaker, of Glasgow, and Mr. J. M. Wotherspoon, of Newton Mearns, to be members of the Scottish Gas Consultative Council, and Councillor Mrs. E. Ashley to be a member of the West Midlands Gas Consultative Council.

Mr. James Carew, to be deputy chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council in succession of Mr. T. B. Penruddocke who recently retired.

Councillor A. Gallagher, of Ashington, and Councillor P. Hepburn, of Jarrow, to be members of the North Eastern Electricity Consultative Council.

Appointments to British Film Fund Agency

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has appointed Mr. P. E. Heywood as chairman and Mr. A. G. H. Marks and Mr. E. S. Jackson, as members of the British Film Fund Agency

BACKGROUND NOTES

The British Film Fund Agency distributes to the makers of British films the proceeds of a levy on exhibitors' takings at cinemas, in accordance with regulations made by the Department under the Cinematograph Films Act 1957 (as amended and extended).

The appointments are for a period of three years from 1 July 1971.

Mr. P. E. Heywood who has been a member of the Agency since July 1970 succeeds Mr. S. J. Campling, the present Chairman who is retiring. He is a partner in the firm of Hill Vellacott, Chartered Accountants.

Mr. A. G. H. Marks is a partner in the firm of Hesketh, Hardy and Hirshfield (Chartered Accountants) and has been a member of the Agency since July 1969.

Mr. E. S. Jackson who fills the vacancy on the Board of the Agency, was until recently an Under-Secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry.

National Coal Board appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the appointment of the following as Members of the National Coal Board with effect from July 5, 1971:

Full-time members: Mr. John Brass, Mr. Wilfrid Lyonel Miron, Mr. Norman Siddall,

Part-time members: Mr. Jack Alfred Wellings.

Blanes Ltd.

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948, as amended, on June 25, 1971, appointed Mr. D A L Smout, MA, LL.B, of 1 Kings Bench Walk, Temple, London EC4, and Mr. B E Basden, MA, FCA, of Messrs Mellors, Basden and Co., Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, London EC1, to act as inspectors to investigate the affairs of Blanes Ltd.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

Trade and industry

FRIDAY, JUNE 25

Sex discrimination in the professions

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was asked on what date the Secretary of State carried out his declared intention of October 28 last to write to the professional organisations inviting them to examine their restrictive practices, which included sexual discrimination and what replies he had received. Mr. Ridley answered that letters were sent to the professional organisations on November 16, 1970. Most had now replied, including those representing the London Stock Exchange and midwifery—the only professions in which the Monopolies Commission found that restrictions existed as to the sex of the practitioner. 'It is likely to be some time before I reach a conclusion on any further action that may be needed,' he added.

Mr. Ridley was also asked if he was aware that the Report of the Monopolies Commission on the Professional Services published last October recommended, *inter alia*, that the sex of an applicant should not be a condition of entry unless there were particular circumstances affording grounds for confining it to one sex, and that the professions should examine their restrictive practices with a view to abolishing them or amending them; and if he would inform the profession of stock brokerage that unless they amended their rules in the light of the Monopolies Commission's Report he would refer the matter to the Commission. Mr. Ridley replied: 'I sympathise with the view expressed by the Monopolies Commission on the subject of sex discrimination in the professions. In the light of this, I shall be considering carefully the implications of the recent vote by members of the London Stock Exchange against the admission of women.'

Import of drugs from China

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was asked what was the total of the costs of drugs from China in each of the last three years. He gave the following figures for medicines and pharmaceutical products:

1968	£23,817
1969	£27,745
1970	£242

Imports of safety glass

In reply to a request to publish the total value of imports of safety glass used in the car industry in each of the last five years, Mr. Grant said: 'Figures of imports of shaped safety glass are shown for 1965-9 in Volume I of the Annual Statement of Trade and for 1970 in Table VII of Overseas Trade Statistics for December 1970. Figures for imports of other parts and accessories of safety glass in 1970 are published in the Overseas Trade Statistics, but were not separately distinguished for earlier years.'

European Free Trade Association

A Member asked what effect it was estimated the larger market of the European Free Trade Association had had on the United Kingdom growth rate. Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, replied: 'Our exports to the other Members of EFTA increased by 9½ per cent per annum between 1960 and 1970. The many variables involved make it impossible to gauge accurately the influence of this increase on the UK growth rate but the general effect has undoubtedly been beneficial.' In reply to a question on the proportion of United Kingdom exports at present receiving preferences in Commonwealth markets: and the proportion of United Kingdom exports going to EFTA countries not seeking full membership of the European Economic Community, Mr. Noble said that recent information was not available on the proportion of exports to the Commonwealth which received preference but it had been estimated to be roughly a half. Eleven per cent of exports in 1970 went to the EFTA countries specified.

British Steel Corporation

Mr. Ridley was asked what provisions of the Treaty of Paris or regulations of the European Coal and Steel Community would prevent the expansion of production by the British Steel Corporation within an enlarged European Economic Community from 26 million to 45 million tons as proposed by the corporation. He answered that the provisions of the Treaty of Paris and its supplementary regulations would not prevent the British Steel Corporation from expanding its production capacity provided this did not involve aid or assistance contrary to the Treaty.

MONDAY, JUNE 28

Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

Answering a Member who asked what progress was being made to find a formula for holders of workers' shares in Rolls-Royce Ltd. to participate in the equity of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said that the possibility of affording some form of special treatment to the holders of workers' shares in Rolls-Royce Ltd., was still being explored.

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders

Several questions were put to Mr. Davies on Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. Answering questions about the work of the provisional liquidator, Mr. Davies said: 'The provisional liquidator is continuing work on those ships where he considers this is justified in the interests of the company's creditors. To hold the position while the Government are considering the possibilities of reconstructing shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde the Government have agreed to provide funds to enable the provisional liquidator to keep all the employees of the company on the payroll until August 6. The best estimate I can give at present is that his total requirement from the Government for this period will be £3 million. An estimate will be submitted to the House shortly.'

Mr. Davies was also asked about the restructuring of the company and answered that the experts appointed to advise him on reconstructing shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde had begun their investigations. They would advise him on possibilities of reconstructing shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde so as to secure a healthy and prosperous industry there. They would be free to consult whomsoever they wish including the Shipbuilding Industry Board. The group of experts hoped to consult both management and unions. "When I have received their report I will consider what further consultations are necessary,' Mr. Davies said.

Mr. Davies was also asked what approaches had been made to the Department of Trade and Industry by prospective purchasers of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. 'Some interest is being shown,' said Mr. Davies. 'The prospective purchasers are being advised to approach the provisional liquidator and the group of experts.'

Company liquidations

Mr. Ridley was asked what, for the year ending June 18, 1970, was the number of firms and businesses which collapsed and went into voluntary or compulsory liquidation; in how many of these was government money or finance involved; and to what extent jobs were affected and redundancies and unemployment notified as being caused by such liquidations: and what were the similar details for the year ending June 18, 1971. He answered: 'In the twelve month periods ending in May 1970 and May 1971, the numbers were approximately 7,160 and 7,040 respectively, including four and five respectively in which the Government held shares or which had received loans for which the Department of Trade and Industry are responsible. Information about consequent numbers of redundancies, so far as it is available, could not be compiled without undue expense.'

Travel agents

Answering a suggestion that legislation should be introduced to prevent firms in the travel trade from causing holidaymakers to suffer loss from cancellation of holiday through action taken by travel agents or tour operators after deposits or moneys had been paid, and for these firms to be liable for full compensation for all losses to holidaymakers arising from such action, Mr. Noble said: 'I do not consider that legislation would be appropriate. Cancellations are usually due to circumstances beyond the control of the tour operator and alternatives or refunds are normally offered.'

Origin marking orders

Asked if legislation would be extended beyond November 30, 1971 for the marking of the country of origin of imports of domestic pottery, tiles and sanitary ware, Mr. Ridley said, 'I am still considering the industry's proposals for origin marking orders in respect of domestic pottery, tiles and sanitary ware.'

National Film Finance Corporation

The following statement was made by Mr. Ridley in answer to a request for information on the future of the National Film Finance Corporation: 'The aim of the Government is gradually to withdraw from the financing of the production of films. We have therefore welcomed the proposal of the NFFC to seek to set up a consortium in co-operation with private interests whose policy would be the new lending policy of the NFFC. To help in this we have agreed to advance loans of up to a maximum of £1 million under the Cinematograph Film Production (Special Loans) Acts 1949 to 1970 on condition that the private sector will put up £3 for every £1 from public funds. The Corporation would propose to confine its attention in future to projects financed under these arrangements and its aim would be to achieve independence of Government financial support. In the meantime with the Government's backing the Corporation will negotiate medium-term private loans for the financing of certain films to which it is already committed. These loans will be repaid from receipts arising from previous investments by the Corporation.'

Trade with New Zealand

Mr Noble was asked what was the proportion which exports from New Zealand of butter, cheese, lamb, mutton and beef to the United Kingdom in 1969-70 bore to the total exports by New Zealand of each of those commodities, respectively, to all parts of the world. He replied '90 per cent, 74 per cent, 86 per cent, 16 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.'

Bolton Report on small firms

In reply to a question on the publication of the Bolton Report on small firms, Mr. Ridley said: 'I expect to receive the Report in a month or so and will arrange forthwith for its publication.'

Company law

Mr. Grant was asked whether, in light of the discretion given to management under the Companies Act 1967, he would seek to amend that Act to make mandatory disclosure of all matters listed in Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. He answered that directors had discretion only in relation to Section 17 and parts of Section 16 and added 'We shall consider whether any change is desirable in the course of our review of company law.' Mr. Ridley, answering a question, said 'We hope to propose companies legislation in the present Parliament.'

Trade with the EEC

A Member who asked for an estimate of the total investment transferred, in the last 10 years, by British companies from the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community area, was told by Mr. Ridley that estimates of investment transferred were not available, but total direct investment (excluding oil) from 1961 to 1970 amounted to about £500 million, including about £200 million of reinvested profits.

Questions were asked on the percentage of world trade represented by the United Kingdom's external trade in 1960, 1965 and 1970, respectively, and the external trade of the European Economic Community as a percentage of world trade in 1960, 1965 and 1970, respectively. Mr. Noble gave the following information:

External trade of the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community as percentages of world trade

	Exports		Imports	
	U.K.(a)	EEC	U.K.	EEC
1960	9.4	17.3	11.1	16.6
1965	8.4	16.4	9.3	16.6
1970 (b)	7.1	16.3	7.5	15.8

(a) Including the allowance for under-recording of UK exports.
(b) The estimates for 1970 are provisional.

TUESDAY, 29 JUNE

Benefits to individual industries of EEC membership

A Member asked what survey the Government had made of United Kingdom industries to show those which could now expect to benefit within an enlarged European Economic Community and those which could not. Mr. Noble answered: 'Internal analyses have been made and industry has been consulted. Such studies cannot show conclusively what the benefits would be industry by industry, since so much would depend on the enterprise of managements in the new and stimulating environment. Overall the outlook is encouraging.'

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30

Imports of cotton textiles

A Member asked Mr. Noble what progress had been made in the necessary discussions with other governments to enable the tariff to be imposed on cotton textiles imported from the Commonwealth Preference Area on January 1, 1972. Mr. Noble said:

'Discussions have been satisfactorily concluded or are on the way to conclusion with all countries with rights to free entry except in the case of India.

'It has been recognised from the outset that the replacement of quotas by a tariff might adversely affect Indian exports to this country, and in the statement made by the then President of the Board of Trade on July 22, 1969, the Government undertook, when the time came to determine the level of aid to India after 1972, to take into account, against the background of India's general aid requirements at that time, any adverse effects on her exports arising from the tariff.

'In the discussions with the Government of India regarding our request, under Article 15 of the Trade Agreement, for the necessary modification of our Trade Agreement obligations on cotton textiles, we have offered, in lieu of this contingent aid, an immediate additional £10 million of aid, to assist with problems of adjustment which the imposition of the tariff may create.

'Despite this improvement upon our original offer, the Government of India have not been able to agree to our request for a waiver. In order to be free to introduce the tariff on January 1, 1972, we have accordingly today been compelled to exercise our right under Article 16 of the Trade Agreement to give six months' notice of its termination. We have taken this step with the greatest reluctance in view of the co-operation we have received in the past from the Government of India and the Indian cotton industry over exports of cotton textiles to our market. If during the six months' notice period the Government of India should wish to reconsider its refusal to grant a waiver, we should, of course, be willing to withdraw the notice of termination and allow the agreement to remain in force.

'If the agreement is terminated we should lose the right under it to be granted tariff preferences of limited and diminishing value on certain products in India.

'Subject to changes required by accession to the EEC, we have no present intention of making changes in our tariff treatment of imports from India other than cotton textiles.'

Government shareholdings

Mr. Davies was asked what was the practice of his administration in monitoring the financial position of companies in which the Government had a substantial shareholding.

'The Government take a close interest in the financial position of the companies in which it has a substantial shareholding' he answered. 'The steps taken to obtain the relevant information vary in each case according to circumstances.'

ECSC and BSC

Had the European Coal and Steel Community laid down guidelines a Member inquired, for the size of any one steel producer within the European Economic Community, which would serve to prevent any expansion in steel production by the British Steel Corporation.

'No' replied Mr. Ridley. 'However the European Coal and Steel Community has laid down guidelines to explain competition policy in the steel industry; its more recent statement appeared in the Community's Official Journal in January 1970, Article 66 of the ECS Treaty subjects concentrations and mergers of Iron and Steel undertakings falling within the jurisdiction of this Treaty, to the prior authorisation of the Commission as the successor of the High Authority—and the Commission is required to have regard to the duties of the Community as defined in Article 5 to ensure the maintenance and observation of normal competitive conditions. In the absence of any specific limitations on the maximum size of concentrations of the Iron and Steel industry either in the Treaty or its derived legislation the Commission proposed these guidelines to indicate how it would approach its duty under Articles 65 and 66 of the Treaty. These guidelines do not inhibit the growth of any individual Iron and Steel producer.'

Investment plans of BSC

Mr. Ridley was asked to estimate, using 1970 as the base year, the projected ingot tonnage of crude steel production upon which the investment plans of the British Steel Corporation were based over the next 10 years; and to estimate the comparative figures for Japan, the United States and West Germany. He replied that the BSC's plans envisaged the possibility of a crude steel production capacity of up to 42/43 million tons in 1980-81. 'We do not have comparable figures for other countries as far ahead as this but the international environment will be one of the key elements in the current long term review,' Mr. Ridley said.

Imports and exports of motor vehicles

A Member asked the average annual change in the value and volume of exports and imports of motor vehicles, including commercial vehicles, between the United Kingdom and Sweden, the European Free Trade Association, France, Germany, Italy and the European Economic Community, respectively, for the periods since the formation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Mr. Ridley gave the following information:

United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles*

	Average annual percentage changes between			
	(a) 1958 and 1970		(b) 1960 and 1970	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
IMPORTS:				
EFTA	28	45	13	39
Sweden	54	64	42	49
EEC	4	19	−3	10
France	11	26	−4	6
W. Germany	4	18	−2	13
Italy	−3	12	−9	8
EXPORTS				
EFTA	11	15	12	16
Sweden	−3	2	0	6
EEC	15	15	11	12
France	7	12	0	7
W. Germany	12	13	9	11
Italy	39	29	27	21

* Including unassembled vehicles but not production parts for assembly abroad.

THURSDAY, JULY 1

Liquidated companies and holiday pay

Answering a question on arrangements for holiday pay payments in the event of a company going into liquidation; Mr. Ridley said that under Section 319 of the Companies Act 1948 certain claims must be given preferential treatment in a winding up. They included claims in respect of holiday pay. The liquidator was responsible for payment.

BEB and BNEC

A member asked Mr. Noble if it was intended to recruit for the British Exports Board the senior executive staff of the British National Export Committee in view of their experience in industry and their skill and expertise in export promotion. 'This question is being discussed at the moment between BNEC and the department' Mr. Noble replied. 'It is too early to give any firm answer'.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in the Northern Region, in Dunbartonshire and in Glasgow.

FRIDAY, JULY 2

UK growth rate

Mr. Ridley was asked the correlation between the United Kingdom growth rate in gross national product and productivity increases in industry, including agriculture. He replied that industries covered by the index of industrial production, together with agriculture, forestry and fishing, contributed about half of the gross national product of the United Kingdom. Over the period 1963-70 the overall increase in output per head in these sectors, estimated at about 4 per cent per annum, had accounted for some two-thirds of the average national growth in gross national product of slightly under 3 per cent.

Sugar and rum

Mr. Grant was asked what were the exports of sugar and rum, respectively, from Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion to the Six in 1960 and 1970. He gave the following information:

Exports to the European Economic Community

	Sugar	Rum
From	Metric tons	
Guadeloupe		
1960	123,449	7,763
1968†	107,414	8,186
Martinique		
1960	69,240	14,161
1968†	25,512	9,604
Reunion		
1960	165,967	2,545
1968†	223,013	4,688

† The latest year for which figures are available.

Paid holiday arrangements

Mr. Noble was asked what industries had informed him of their intention to give longer paid holidays to their employees in the event of United Kingdom membership of the European Economic Community. He replied 'None. There is no obligation under the Treaty of Rome to harmonise paid holiday arrangements. Members of the European Economic Community follow their own practices and there are wide variations.'

National Council of Social Service

Asked what funds were allocated last year and this year by the Department of Trade and Industry to the National Council of Social Service, Mr. Ridley answered that the grant-in-aid by the Department of Trade and Industry to the National Council of Social Service was £62,000 last year and, subject to Parliamentary approval, would be £75,000 this year.

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders

Mr. Davies, asked if he would publish the communication between the DTI and the Shipbuilding Industry Board's Director of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders on October 14, 1970, replied that the Shipbuilding Industry Board Director discussed the position of the company with officials of the Department on October 14. In the course of that discussion he expressed doubts about whether the company should continue trading. No written communication passed between Mr. Mackenzie and the Department. Mr. Davies was also asked to state the progress which had been made in the capital reconstruction for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders before February 3, 1971, and said: 'As I told the House on February 11, the company were proposing a capital reconstruction to reflect the realities of their balance sheet but the precise details remained to be worked out. It did not prove possible to carry out this reconstruction before the company petitioned for liquidation. The capital reconstruction proposed did not involve the provision of new public funds to the company.' In reply to further questions Mr. Davies said 'As I told the House on June 15, I met representatives of the ship-owner customers of UCS at the time when efforts were being made to strengthen UCS's position. I made clear to them then the Government's position on credit guarantees. Guarantees are given in respect of loans to shipowners. I cannot disclose what payments have been made by such owners to UCS.'

Aviation and shipping

FRIDAY, 25 JUNE

Committee on Marine Technology

Answering questions on the work of the Committee on Marine Technology Mr. Price said: 'The Committee on Marine Technology is an interdepartmental advisory Committee. It incurs no expenditure other than incidental staff costs. Projects arising out of the Committee's activities are being considered by industry in association with the Department of Trade and Industry, largely on a confidential basis.'

Effects of supersonic transport exhaust in the stratosphere

A Member asked Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, whether he had studied the report by Dr. Harold Johnstone of the University of California on the effects of supersonic transport exhaust in the stratosphere, and if he would arrange for the subject to be examined in this country and for a report to be published, having regard to the nature of Dr. Johnstone's conclusions. Mr. Corfield answered that Dr. Johnstone's report which considered the effect of nitrogen oxides from SSTs exhaust had been examined in the light of similar analyses made in this country and taking account of the known composition of Concorde's engine exhaust. Our studies indicated that the effect of operating even a large fleet of Concorde aircraft would be less than the range of normal changes from natural variations and would not lead to the harmful effects suggested by Dr. Johnstone. He would inform the House if any cause was found to modify this view.

MONDAY, JUNE 28

Charter flights

An inquiry was made on the extent to which the Department of Trade and Industry was continually checking the movements of the independent airlines to ascertain when and to what extent they were avoiding regulations governing group charter of flights and the regulations governing air fares. Mr. Noble said that the Department was exercising continuing surveillance and making checks as circumstances dictated. Mr. Noble was also asked what increase in flight movements had taken place at Southend Airport by independent airlines in the last 12 months; and to what extent this airport was being used to by-pass DTI regulations governing charter flights to far eastern destinations by taking passengers to Brussels for the start of the flight. Mr. Noble said: 'The most recent available figures show a decline of about 6½ per cent. I do not have information to indicate how many passengers, if any, are now being carried between Southend and Brussels as the first part of a longer journey by air.'

Air fares

Mr. Noble was asked if he had read, *The Price of Air Travel*, by Michael Cooper and Alan Maynard and published by the Institute of Economic Affairs, and if he would make a statement on its proposals in the light of the Conference of International Air Transport Association opening at Montreal on June 28. Mr. Noble answered: 'I am aware of this pamphlet, which makes proposals that I could not accept. BOAC have my full support in pressing for lower fares at the forthcoming conference.'

Fatigue of air crews

Mr. Noble told a Member who asked when new regulations to avoid excessive fatigue of air crews would be published, that the Department of Trade and Industry had recently reviewed the regulations and guidance on the avoidance of excessive fatigue in aircraft crews and was about to write to interested parties inviting comments on proposed amendments.

Flight recorders

A Member who asked Mr. Noble if he would now require that a flight recorder capable of surviving accident should be carried on all public transport flights, was told by Mr. Noble: 'No Sir. While I am considering possible changes such an extension to the requirements, which already call for the carriage of crash protected flight recorders on all turbine engined transport aeroplanes over 12,500 lbs. and piston engined transport aeroplanes over 60,000 lb would not be justified.'

TUESDAY, JUNE 29

Aircraft movements at Stansted

The following information was given by Mr. Noble to a Member who asked how many aircraft movements took place at Stansted in 1968, 1969, 1970 and the first half of 1971.

1968	38,579
1969	42,477
1970	44,486
1971 (Jan-May)*	16,937

* June data not available

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30

Leeds/Bradford Airport

Mr. Noble was asked to tabulate the monthly figures of passengers carried from Leeds/Bradford airport on scheduled and inclusive tour and charter flights, respectively, for January-June 1971, compared with the same period for 1970. He gave the following information:

Passengers picked up and set down* at Leeds/Bradford Airport

	1971		1970	
	Scheduled services	Charter† flights	Scheduled services	Charter† flights
January	10,580	427	8,482	296
February	11,353	656	11,169	391
March	15,404	642	13,859	1,278
April	16,431	2,064	18,814	1,558
May	Not available		24,500	1,190
June	"	"	28,279	619

* Including inclusive tour charters.

† The separate number of passengers picked up is not readily available.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

July 15, 1971 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: County Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison and Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: 26292)

Surplus plant and stores including, 120 vehicles, comprising Morris ambulances; Mini Minors; Ford Anglias; Bedford, Ford, Morris and Commer vans; Land-Rovers; Bedford Fire Tenders; electric fork lift trucks; snow ploughs; machine tools including, bench grinders; presses; bench screwing machines; pneumatic drills; hand tools including, saws; screw-drivers; jacks; chisels; hammers; augers; dies; files etc; transformers; amplifiers; switches; receivers; junction boxes; power units; oscillators; dynamotors; capacitors; valve testers; inductors etc; gyros; altimeters; oscilloscopes; gauges; oxygen equipment; telephone equipment; rack assemblies; furniture; service clothing; boots and shoes; webbing equipment; textiles; water hose and coupling; asbestos blankets; ladders etc, and many other items of surplus stores.

July 21-22 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin and Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 0432 4366)

Fork lift trucks; Austin 1-ton trucks; fuel tankers (1000 & 450 galls); generators; four cylinder diesel engines; two cylinder petrol engines; machine tools; screw cutting sets; tyres; electric cable; cable laying ploughs; mine detectors; No 7 directors; aircraft brake units; inverters, fuel pumps, mainplanes, and other equipment; rectifiers; batteries; tentage; tarpaulin sheets; camouflage nets; roller conveyors, metal pallets; hydraulic jacks; vices; small tools; prismatic compasses; periscopic and other binoculars; range-finders; avometers and other test equipment; clocks and watches; white and coloured blankets; mattresses; carpets; chairs; tables; chests of drawers; and other furniture; ankle boots; M.T. wireless and electrical spares; tank oversuits and other clothing.

July 28-29 Vehicles, Earth Moving Equipment

Location: Ordnance Storage and disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 0602 54272)

Approximately 1,200 lots of miscellaneous vehicles, including saloons, estate cars, vans; cranes; tankers; trucks; dumpers; hydraulic tippers; angledozers; trailers; breakdown trucks; coaches; excavators; ambulances etc.

August 3-4 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Richard Austin and Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel.: 03292 4211).

Various trailers; Bedford van; Bedford 900 gallon water tanker; Ford Anglia; Ford Box van; Commer 1-ton van; electric and diesel fork lift trucks; 70 mm X-Ray unit; galvanised steel piping; jerricans; photographic equipment; ball bearings; various safes and security boxes; binoculars; wrist watches; stop watches; wall and alarm clocks; machine tools; tradesmens tools; black PVC sheets 160 ft. × 90 ft; electrical and telephone equipment; steel boiler tubes; wooden ammunition boxes; scrap metal; aluminium kitchenware; crockery and glassware; clothing; furniture; textiles; mixed rags etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 5p (postal order only).

SALES BY TENDER

Machine Tools

Autos; jig borers; bench and pedestal drills; internal, surface, plain, universal, tool and cutter and slideways grinders; turret, captan and centre lathes; horizontal, vertical and universal millers etc. Located at Aston Down, Gloucestershire. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Forms only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. as follows:

Tender 3086 August 5, 1971
Tender 3087 August 26, 1971

Machine Tools

Horizontal borers; bench drills; tool & cutter grinders; turret and centre lathes; vertical and universal millers; planer; engraving, shaping, sheet-metal working, welding and woodworking machines etc. Located at Gosport, Hants. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply). First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. July 28, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned tug "as lying" at Great Harbour, Greenock.

"Bombshell" Steel, built 1945, G.T.56. N.T. non-towing 17.9 tons and towing 1.8 tons. Length (B.P.) 66 ft. Breadth (mld.) 18 ft. 6 ins. Depth (mld.) 8 ft. 6 ins. Light Displacement 101 tons. Engine: Single screw, diesel, by Newbury Diesel Co. Ltd., Newbury, Berks. BHP Normal 350 Maximum 385.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-222 7060 Extn.: 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked "Offer to Purchase 'Bombshell'" and must be received not later than *noon* on August 4, 1971.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Central Cardiff

(½ mile City Centre and Docks)

Lofty, Single-storey, Brick Built

Factory/Warehouse

up to 300,000 sq. ft. in two buildings

Full services Space heating Cranage

Freehold For Sale

Apply

Hillier Parker
May & Rowden

77 Grosvenor Street, London, W1A 2BT
01-629 7666

and

W. H. Cooke & Arkwright

16 Churchill Way, Cardiff
Cardiff 2190

STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—

..	not available	r	revised
~	nil or less than half the final digit shown	*	five week period
		Ø	fifty-three week period
p	provisional		

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m. in base year	26,758		21,758	20,087	20,087	11,372	4,907	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106		121	124	119	127	117	385	263	47	31
1966	110	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	112	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	112	103.6	140	130	144	145	142	157	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	136	140	148	130	131	357	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	139	152	157	117	136	344	214	42	51
1969															
1st quarter	115	121.8	140	138	111	102.3	134	128	138	134	136	96	105	6	5
2nd quarter	118	123.3	142	142	113	103.7	135	141	147	130	129	84	43	2	1
3rd quarter	119	123.2	144	144	113	103.2	138	146	155	130	130	51	—	8	8
4th quarter	120	123.5	147	147	114	102.9	138	146	153	126	131	126	84	10	13
1970															
1st quarter	117	123.8	149	148	114	103.3	133	145	144	112	133	−31	23	−5	−41
2nd quarter	120	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	142	153	163	118	137	106	55	11	21
3rd quarter	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	139	154	156	119	133	117	40	6	12
4th quarter	122	124.6	163	161	118	104.7	122	157	167	119	139	152	87	31	60
1971															
1st quarter	116 p	124.4			116 p	101.9	136 p	146 p	147 p			71 p	74 p	20 p	−75 p
1970															
October		125.3				106.0									
November		123.4				103.3									
December		125.0				104.9									
1971															
January		126.8				102.7									
February		123.8				99.7									
March		122.7				103.0									
April		125.4				104.7									

Index to statistics published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last Published
Air transport:	
Mileage and traffic (A)	**April 29, 1970**
Trade by air (6-M)	**Mar. 24, 1971**
Balance of payments:	
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	**June 23, 1971**
UK balance of payments (Q)	**June 16, 1971**
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	**April 28, 1971**
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	**June 16, 1971**
Catering trades turnover (M)	**June 16, 1971**
Chemicals industry (Q)	**May 26, 1971**
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	**May 19, 1971**
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	**June 23, 1971**
N. Ireland (M)	**This week**
Computer market (Q)	**June 2, 1971**
Construction work overseas (A)	**Oct. 14, 1970**
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	**This week**
International trade credit (A)	**April 14, 1971**
Electronics capital equipment	**June 23, 1971**
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	**June 23, 1971**
Film industry:	
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	**May 26, 1971**
Overseas payment and earnings (A)	**July 22, 1970**
Registration of films (A)	**Feb. 24, 1971**
Trends in film going (A)	**July 22, 1970**
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	**Feb. 24, 1971**
Household consumption (Q)	**Mar. 10, 1971**
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	**June 16, 1971**
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	**May 12, 1971**
World exports of manufactures A	**Sept. 30, 1970**
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	**April 14, 1971**

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment††	Imports(‖)	Exports(¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec. 1963	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,362	1963 4,282	Series in £ million
1965	119	112.1	*4.8*	106.8	104.6	157.9	308	265	24,785	116	112	−77
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	110.2	107.3	168.5	323	255	24,384	120	121	55
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	108.4	108.2	175.3	512	174	24,475	130	120	−297
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	120.5	112.4	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	−306
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	125.0	115.9	197.4	535	200	24,308	165	165	437
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	128.5	124.6	217.7	574	186		181	184	621
1969												
2nd quarter	113	131.8	*5.4*	124.2	115.1	195.6	519	202	24,340	165	163	99
3rd quarter	115	132.0	*5.0*	126.1	116.5	197.8	547	200	24,268	165	171	166
4th quarter	117	133.7	*5.1*	127.3	118.0	201.6	544	199	24,258	169	172	162
1970												
1st quarter	118	136.2	*5.0*	130.1	120.6	209.0	561	192	24,280	171	180	218
2nd quarter	122	139.5	*5.8*	129.2	123.6	214.0	563	187	24,139	183	183	147
3rd quarter	123	141.1	*6.9*	126.9	125.7	219.5	592	185	24,077	178	175	77
4th quarter	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.8	128.4	228.3	581	177		190	199	179
1971												
1st quarter	122 p	147.9	*8.6*	131.2	131.7	237.2 p	631	146		189	186	77
2nd quarter							725 p	131 p				
1970												
December	125	145.0	*7.9*	128.5	129.1	233.3	589	171		186	204	
1971												
January	122 p	147.0	*8.5*	129.8	130.7	236.8	613	157		174	175	
February	120 p	147.8	*8.5*	130.6	131.6	237.1	623	147		187	172	
March	122 p	149.0	*8.8*	132.2	132.6	237.8	656	134		207	211	
April	120 p	152.2	*9.4*	137.1 p	133.6 p	238.8	704	129		201 p	209 p	
May		153.2	*9.8*	136.6 p	134.2 p	241.5 p	731	130		194 p	206 p	
June							741 p	133 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording
(††) Figures are subject to revision

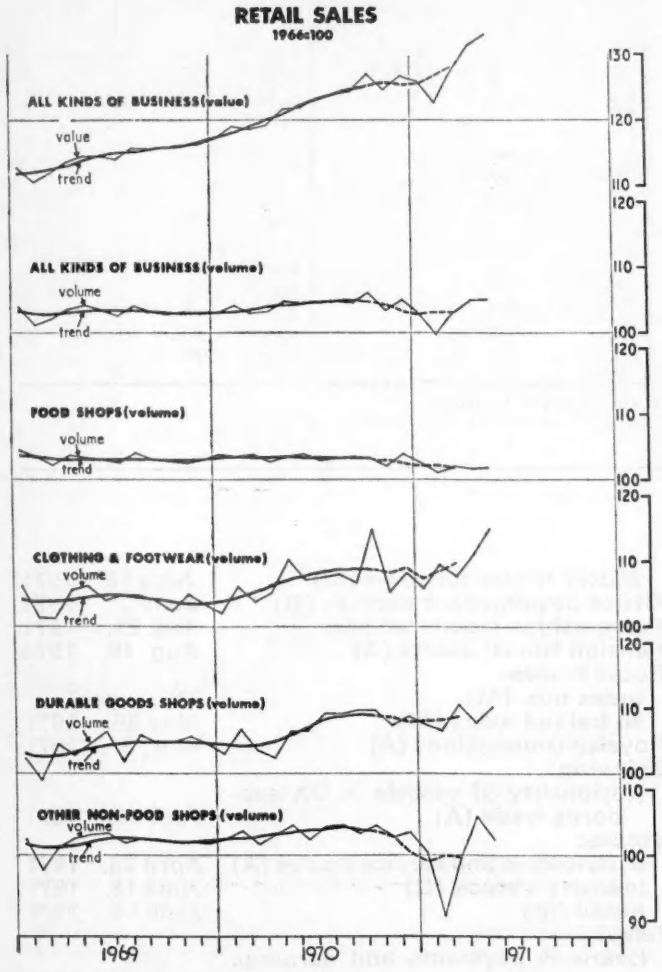
Unit value and volume index nos. (M) June 16, 1971
Value of overseas trade (M) June 23, 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q) May 12, 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M) June 16, 1971
Hire purchase business (M) This week
Industrial production:
Index nos. (M) June 30, 1971
N. Ireland index (M) June 30, 1971
Wales index (Q) June 30, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A) Aug. 19, 1970
Investment:
Book values of overseas direct investments (every three years) Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (three times a year) June 16, 1971
Investment and earnings overseas (A) April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M) June 16, 1971
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q) June 30, 1971
Man-made fibres:
Analysis of production (Q) June 2, 1971
Deliveries (Q) June 2, 1971
Production (M) June 23, 1971
Volume of production (M) June 23, 1971
Motor industry:
Car and commercial vehicle production (M) June 30, 1971
Motor trades turnover (M) June 16, 1971
Office development permits (Q) June 2, 1971
Partnerships registered (A) Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A) Aug. 19, 1970
Retail trades:
Index nos. (M) This week
N. Ireland index (M) May 26, 1971
Royalty transactions (A) Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping:
Nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade (A) Feb. 10, 1971
Stocks:
Distributive and service trades (A) April 28, 1971
Industry's stock (Q) June 16, 1971
Retail (M) June 16, 1971
Television:
Overseas payments and earnings (A) July 27, 1970
Textiles:
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M) Mar. 31, 1971
Cotton production (M) This week
Wholesale houses sales (M) June 16, 1971
Wool exports (Q) June 23, 1971
Wool output (M) This week
Tourism:
International tourism (A) Sept. 23, 1970
Wholesale prices:
Average prices of selected commodities (A) Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M) June 23, 1971

Retail trade in May

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in May was 104.9 (1966 = 100). This is much the same as in April and in the fourth quarter of 1970, and suggests a level of trade nearly 3 per cent higher than the low figure for the first quarter, which was adversely affected by the postal strike.

For the first five months of 1971 taken together average sales, after allowing for price changes, were 1.6 per cent below the level recorded for the fourth quarter. Sales by clothing and footwear shops and sales by durable goods shops showed little change between these two periods, but sales by food shops decreased by 1½ per cent and sales by 'other non-food' shops were nearly 4 per cent lower because of the low level of sales by mail order businesses in the first quarter.

After making an allowance for the effect of the Spring holiday, which fell in the May period in 1970 but at the beginning of the June period this year, the volume of sales in May 1971 was little different from the volume in May 1970; at current prices sales were about 9 per cent higher.



All the series in Tables 1 and 2 are seasonally adjusted independently of each other, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.

(†) The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by May 1971 sales was the four weeks from May 2, 1971 to May 29, 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from May 3, 1970 to May 30, 1970. As the figures are based on the values of sales they are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax.

(‡) The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit.

(§) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1966=100

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) (†)

	All kinds of business (‡)	Food shops (‡)	Non-food shops			
			Total (‡)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (§)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	101.4	101.2	101.5	100	103	102
1968	103.6	102.1	104.8	104	108	104
1969	103.0	103.1	102.9	104	104	102
1970	104.2	103.3	105.0	107	107	103
1969 2nd quarter	103.7	103.3	104.2	105	105	103
3rd quarter	103.2	103.1	103.2	105	104	102
4th quarter	102.9	102.8	102.9	103	105	102
1970 1st quarter	103.3	103.7	103.1	104	104	102
2nd quarter	104.2	103.4	104.9	107	105	103
3rd quarter	104.6	103.1	105.9	107	109	104
4th quarter	104.7	103.1	106.0	109	109	104
1971 1st quarter	101.9	101.8	101.9	108	108	99
1970 October	106.0	103.2	108.2	115	110	105
November	103.3	102.0	104.3	105	107	103
December*	104.9	103.8	105.7	108	109	103
1971 January	102.7	102.4	103.1	106	107	100
February	99.7	101.0	98.5	109	106	91
March*	103.0	101.9	103.7	108	111	100
April	104.7	101.6	107.7	111	108	106
May	104.9	101.7	107.5	115	110	102
1970 Oct.-Dec.	104.7	103.1	106.0	109	109	104
1971 Jan.-May	103.0	101.7	104.1	110	109	100
Percentage increase	—1.6	—1.4	—1.8	—	—	—4

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1966=100

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) (†)

	All kinds of business (‡)	Food shops (‡)	Non-food shops			
			Total (‡)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (§)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	103.0	103.0	102.9	102	104	103
1968	109.2	108.0	110.2	107	113	111
1969	114.3	115.3	113.5	112	113	115
1970	122.4	122.2	122.6	121	123	123
1969 2nd quarter	114.3	114.6	114.1	112	113	115
3rd quarter	115.1	115.9	114.3	113	113	116
4th quarter	116.1	117.5	115.4	113	115	117
1970 1st quarter	118.4	119.4	117.6	115	117	119
2nd quarter	121.0	120.9	121.3	121	120	122
3rd quarter	123.9	123.3	124.6	122	127	125
4th quarter	126.2	125.3	127.0	127	128	127
1971 1st quarter	125.5	126.9	124.4	127	130	121
1970 October	127.1	124.7	129.1	132	129	127
November	124.7	124.2	125.1	122	127	126
December*	126.7	126.6	126.9	126	129	127
1971 January	125.9	126.9	125.2	124	129	124
February	122.7	125.7	120.1	129	128	114
March*	127.5	127.9	127.1	128	133	125
April	131.3	129.7	133.0	133	132	133
May	133.0	132.4	133.8	138	135	130
1970 Oct.-Dec..	126.2	125.3	127.0	127	128	127
1971 Jan.-May	128.1	128.5	127.8	130	131	125
Percentage increase	1.5	2.6	0.6	3	2	—1

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in May

NEW instalment credit extended in May by finance houses and retailers totalled £146 million in seasonally adjusted terms. This was less than in April, when mail order businesses made good some part of the trade lost in the first quarter because of the postal strike. Total new credit in the five months January-May averaged £142 million a month, £9 million less than in the fourth quarter of 1970.

The new credit advanced by finance houses in May was rather less than in other recent months. Shortages of certain new cars due to industrial disputes were still affecting the level of business. New credit advanced in January-May averaged £71 million a month (seasonally adjusted), 3 per cent less than in the fourth quarter last year.

The seasonally adjusted index of instalment credit sales by retailers in May was 126 (at current prices, 1966 = 100), a little above the average for the fourth quarter of last year. Taking the first five months of 1971 together, average monthly sales on instalment credit by durable goods shops were 4 per cent more, and by department stores 5 per cent more, than in the fourth quarter of 1970: sales by 'other instalment credit retailers', dominated by mail order businesses, were down by 15 per cent.

After little change during the first quarter as a whole, when repayments equalled the reduced level of new credit, total instalment debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers increased by £22 million in April and May in seasonally adjusted terms. At the end of May it was 7 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Finance Houses †		Retailers ‡		Total	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
Debt outstanding at December 31 1970 (unadjusted)	—	845	—	539	—	1,384
1967	746	–15	774	–25	1,520	–40
1968	769	26	831	17	1,600	43
1969	701	–21	816	2	1,517	–19
1970	822	58	894	29	1,716	87
1969 2nd quarter	173	–10	206	8	379	– 2
3rd quarter	176	– 4	206	– 3	382	– 7
4th quarter	180	—	210	2	390	2
1970 1st quarter	187	6	216	6	403	12
2nd quarter	204	18	219	8	423	26
3rd quarter	211	11	227	9	438	20
4th quarter	220	23	232	6	452	29
1971 1st quarter	213	17	193	–17	406	—
1970 November	71	2	77	2	148	4
December	80	13	75	2	155	15
1971 January	68	7	70	—	138	7
February	70	8	48	4	118	12
March	75	2	75	–21	150	–19
April	72	4	86	10	158	14
May	68	4	78	4	146	8
1970 Oct.-Dec.	73	23	77	6	151	29
1971 Jan.-May	71	25	72	3	142	22
Percentage increase	–3		–7		–6	

† Direct business only; i.e. excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1966 = 100

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices)

	Total †	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers ‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1967	103	101	105	104
1968	110	108	112	111
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1969 2nd quarter	109	101	117	114
3rd quarter	109	100	114	115
4th quarter	111	102	117	117
1970 1st quarter	114	108	113	118
2nd quarter	118	112	123	122
3rd quarter	122	115	130	126
4th quarter	124	115	128	130
1971 1st quarter	105	120	133	93
1970 November	124	114	123	131
December*	121	116	128	124
1971 January	113	119	131	107
February	84	122	137	53
March*	117	120	130	113
April	136	116	136	150
May	126	121	141	127
1970 Oct.-Dec.	124	115	128	130
1971 Jan.-May	115	120	135	110
Percentage increase	–7	4	5	–15

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.
‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.
§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.
The monthly period consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by May 1971 sales was the four weeks from May 2 1971 to May 29 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from May 3 1970 to May 30 1970

New series of industrial statistics

NEW statutory inquiries into the sales of six industries, designed to provide statistical information to the industry concerned as well as to the Government, have been launched by the Business Statistics Office. The industries are as follows:

Cement. Headings on the form have been compiled after consultation between the DTI and the Department of the Environment. The forms will go to some 55 establishments. The first return covers the second quarter of this year.

Bricks and non-refractory goods. Headings have been compiled after consultation between the DTI, the Department of the Environment, the Brick Development Association, the National Federation of Clay Industries and the Floor Quarry Association. Forms will go to 450 establishments.

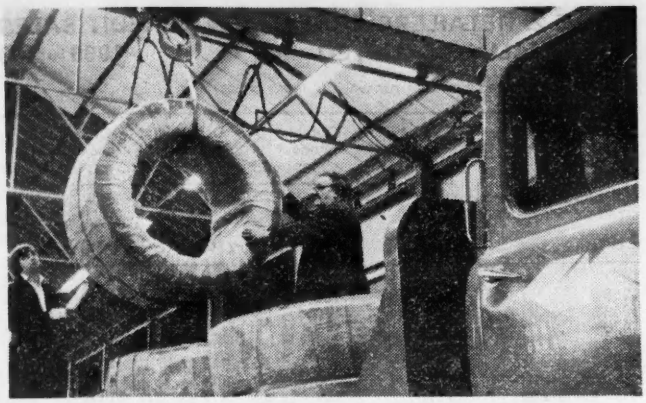
Hats, caps and millinery. Headings have been compiled after consultation between the British Felt Hat Manufacturers' Federation and other trade associations. The form will go to 100 establishments.

Fur. Headings have been compiled after close and detailed co-operation between the DTI and the British Fur Trade Association. Forms will go to some 65 establishments. With the introduction of this inquiry, official short period statistics will be available for the fur industry for the first time.

Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycles. Product headings have been compiled after consultation between the DTI and the Cycle and Motor Cycle Association Ltd. Forms will go to some 45 establishments. The first return replaces the existing monthly inquiries.

Jute. Headings have been compiled after close consultation between the DTI and the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers. Forms will go to 60 establishments. The first return replaces the present KS monthly inquiries with the exception of the raw jute stocks inquiry which will be carried out every quarter.

In all cases forms have been sent to all establishments in the industry concerned employing 25 people or more. The first returns cover the second quarter of this year. Results will be published in the Business Monitor series.



GKN Somerset Wire Ltd. of Cardiff has received a £120,000 order for the supply of nearly 1,000 tons of specially-designed 'stabilised' pre-stressing strand (pictured here), to be used in the construction of an immense new dam on the Indus River in West Pakistan. To be known as the Tarbela Dam, this massive flood control, irrigation and power generation project is being carried out on the northern reaches of the river, between Islamabad and Peshawar, and marks the final phase of development in the Indus Valley scheme. Work began in 1967 and is expected to go on until 1975.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M.S.O., P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

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Wheeled Tractors for April 1971.
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Polishes for Fourth Quarter 1970.
Industrial Trucks and Tractors for First Quarter 1971.
Newspapers and Periodicals for Third Quarter 1970.
General Printing and Publishing for Third Quarter 1970
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials for Fourth Quarter 1970.
Toilet Preparations for Fourth Quarter 1970.

Service and Distributive Series
Monthly at £2 each a year post free:

Food Shops for May 1971.
Clothing and Footwear Shops for May 1971.
Durable Goods Shops for May 1971.
Miscellaneous Non-food Shops for May 1971.

Miscellaneous Series
Monthly at £5.25 a year post free:

Motor Vehicle Registrations for April 1971.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on March 31, page 679.

New Companies Registered in Northern Ireland

DURING April 1971 thirty private companies with a total nominal capital of £205,100 were registered in Northern Ireland.

In the month of May 1971 28 private companies with a total nominal capital of £130,100 and one public company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-May 130 companies with a total nominal capital of almost £1,116,000 were registered as compared with 130 companies with a total nominal capital of almost £1,330,000 registered in the same period in 1970.

Production in the cotton industry

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarn and finishing) in April 1971 was 12 per cent less than in April 1970.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in the four months January to April the amount of cloth woven was 9 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn was 4 per cent less and the amount of yarn doubled 14 per cent less.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

		Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
		Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
		Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963		488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964		508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965		484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966		455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967		383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968		377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969		366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970		349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1970	February	7.3	3.5	2.1	2.7	3.5	14.9	11.6
	March*	6.7	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.3	13.8	10.3
	April	7.5	3.6	2.1	2.7	3.6	15.0	11.1
	May	7.2	3.4	2.0	2.7	3.3	14.0	10.7
	June*	5.6	2.9	1.6	2.0	3.1	13.9	10.0
	July	6.0	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.9	7.9	7.2
	August	7.1	3.5	1.8	2.6	3.2	13.5	10.0
	September*	6.2	2.9	1.6	2.3	3.5	11.8	9.2
	October	7.5	3.6	2.0	2.7	4.2	14.3	11.1
	November	7.5	3.8	2.0	2.6	4.6	14.1	11.1
	December*	5.7	3.1	1.5	1.9	3.7	11.5	8.8
1971	January	7.1	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.4	13.5	11.1
	February	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.4	4.5	13.3	11.1
	March*	6.5	3.9	1.7	2.3	4.3	13.0	10.7
	April	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.9	4.0	11.1	9.3

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries.

Cinema admissions and takings in February

DURING February, counted as a four week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.57 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.24 million.

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Output of the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in April 1971 was 16 per cent less than in April 1970.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the four months January—April deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 13 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1970 and deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 10 per cent less. Production of wool and hair tops was 24 per cent less and man-made fibre tops 28 per cent less.

OUTPUT OF THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
1970 April	14.8	8.2	4.0	11.7	9.6	12.0	10.7	2.3
May	12.5	6.2	3.5	10.2	7.5	11.8	9.4	1.9
June	14.4	7.8	4.0	11.6	9.0	13.0	11.0	2.2
July	12.2	7.2	4.1	9.0	8.1	11.4	9.0	1.7
August	9.0	4.2	2.6	8.3	5.8	10.5	7.2	2.2
September	11.6	6.0	3.8	10.6	8.0	11.9	10.3	3.0
October	12.1	5.7	4.3	11.7	8.9	12.4	10.8	3.4
November	12.9	6.2	4.1	11.7	8.4	11.8	10.6	2.6
December	11.8	5.6	3.0	11.0	7.7	10.1	9.5	2.6
1971 January	12.0	5.6	2.8	11.2	7.4	10.2	9.2	3.2
February	11.7	5.6	2.7	11.2	7.6	9.5	8.5	2.9
March	13.7	6.5	2.9	13.1	8.6	10.2	9.7	3.0
April	12.2	5.7	2.7	11.5	7.7	9.9	8.1	2.9

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In April deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.6 million kilos.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, July 2 1971. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Bombay Talkie	Br/E 35544/3/7/76	110	June 29	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Merchant Ivory Productions Ltd.
Morocco and Kenya	Br/E 35545/3/7/76	14	June 30	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	John Turner Enterprises Ltd.
Movietone News 2195	Br/E 35276/3/7/76	8	June 30	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2195A	Br/E 35277/3/7/76	7	June 30	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
				FOREIGN	
Company of Killers	F 35540	86	June 29	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
The Soldier Who Declared Peace	F.35541	90	June 29	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
The Million Dollar Duck	F 35542	92	June 29	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
One of Those Things	F 35543	87	June 29	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Nordisk Films Teknik, Copenhagen
Violent City	F 35546	100	July 1	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Unidis S.p.A. Rome and Universal Pictures of France, Paris
Sleeping Beauty	F 35547	69	July 1	London Screen Distributors Ltd.	Childhood Productions Inc.

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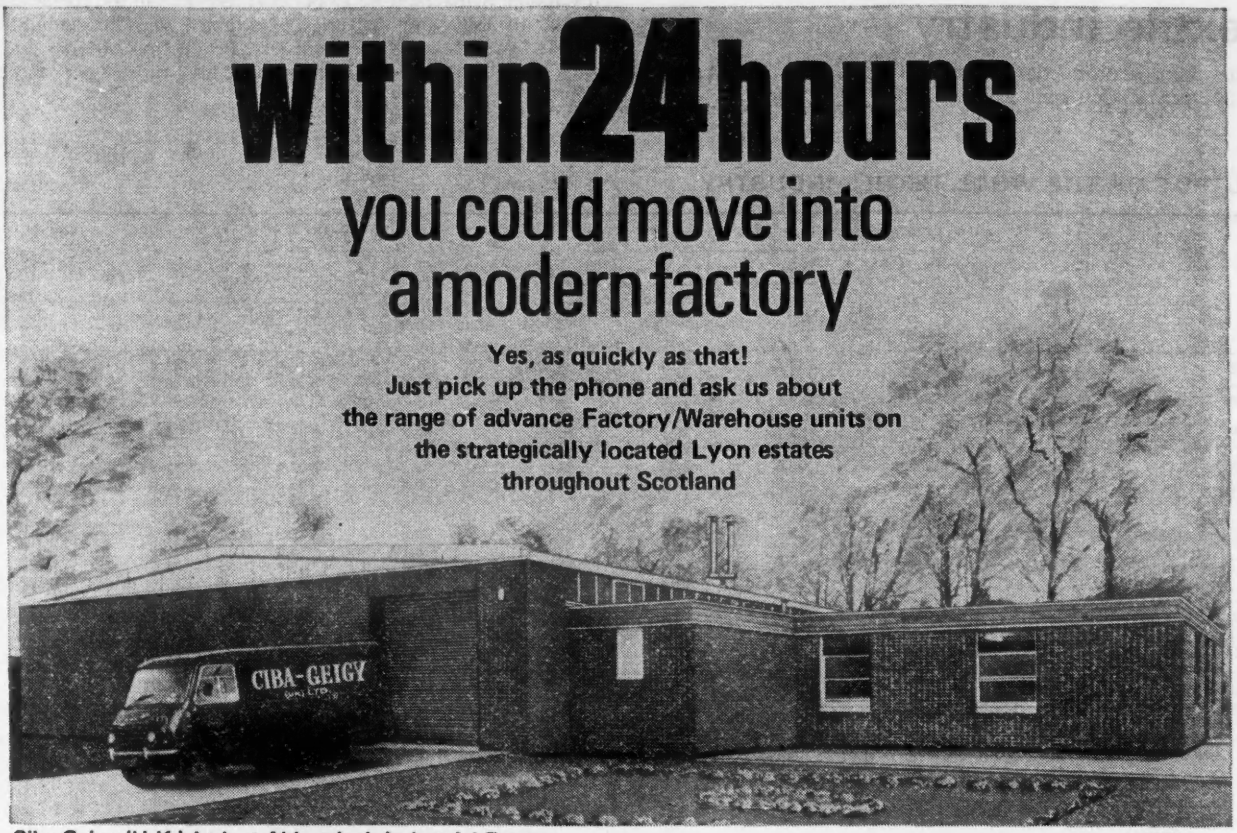
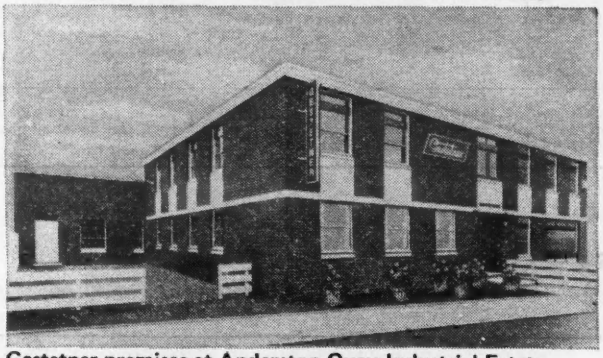


Ciba-Geigy (U.K.) Ltd. at Abbotsinch Industrial Estate.



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- There are also Lyon developments at ABBOTSINCH, BELLSHILL, CARRONSHORE, RENFREW, GLASGOW, (Anderston Quay, Kelvinhaugh Street - city centre sites. Bishopbriggs, Scotstoun, Shieldhall).
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British Pavilion takes the honours at Tel Aviv's 'Technology '71'

From the British Embassy, Tel Aviv

THE sixth International Trade Fair at the Tel Aviv permanent exhibition grounds, held from June 8-15, was the first of the specialised trade fairs which have superseded the general trade fairs of the past. It was dedicated to modern technology in the shape of capital goods.

At the opening ceremony on the morning of the first day, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister for Finance, Commerce and Industry, welcomed foreign exhibitors who were bringing advanced machinery and know-how which would assist Israel in her ambitious industrial development programme. He emphasised that Israel is now producing sophisticated technological goods which only a very few years ago were beyond her.

The fair covered 40,000 square feet, of which 80 per cent was in covered pavilions. Over 900 exhibitors from Israel and 16 other nations participated, directly or through their agents, with equipment and machinery worth about £12 million sterling. Visitors totalled about 90,000, a good turn-out considering that the general public were not admitted this year. Indeed, the level of business attained during the event amply justified the fair authorities' decision to move towards more specialised fairs.

Attractive colours

The largest, and perhaps most impressive, of the national pavilions this year was the British. Over 40 firms took part in 14,000 square feet of inside space and 3,000 outside. Inside the Pavilion, designed by the Central Office of Information, the accent was on open design and attractive colours. The varied exhibits included machine tools, electronics, industrial cleaning equipment, metal-heating technology, cryogenic instruments, precision small tools, medical equipment and sophisticated pneumatics.

There were also services to technology; a scientific and technological book exhibition by the British Council, banking and specialised language training from the BBC, with information stands manned by the British Embassy and the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

Some excellent individual results were recorded above the generally good level of business achieved by British exhibitors. The machine tool exhibitors all took useful orders, and the half dozen or so firms who specialised in research equipment had much to follow up with Israeli universities and research institutes after the exhibition.

Six firms came to 'Technology '71' without agents, and all have made satisfactory arrangements to be represented in this fast-growing market. One of these firms, specialists in oxy-cutting and sophisticated packaging machinery, estimates a market of about £50,000 sterling a year for their products.

Another firm of precision gear manufacturers made excellent contacts with the major outlets for their highly specialised products. An Ulster firm showing aggregate screeners for the first time in Israel with a new agent sold five at over £3,000 sterling each.

British Day, June 14, saw the visit to 'Technology '71' of Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade at the Department of Trade and Industry, together with Mrs. Grant. Mr. Grant visited each British stand in turn, accompanied by the British Ambassador. He then helped to receive guests at the Pavilion reception and attended a luncheon given by the Israel Committee of the British National Export Council.

Both functions were enlivened by the band of the 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire which had come from Cyprus for the occasion. On the evening of British Day, Mr. Sapir and Mr. Grant attended a gala dinner given to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce in Israel.

Geneva venue for world's first comprehensive telecommunications show

From the British Consulate-General, Geneva

UNDER the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union, which is the specialised agency of the United Nations responsible for telecommunications, the Second World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications opened in Geneva on June 7.

The conference is being attended by some 700 official delegates from about 100 of the 140 member countries of the ITU who are responsible for the development of space radio communications at international level and in their own territories.

For six weeks, these specialists are discussing regulatory and technical problems relating to space radio communications, from the allocation of frequencies to meet the various requirements of space crafts (cosmic probes, scientific satellites, telecommunication satellites, etc) to direct satellite broadcasting.

The decisions reached by the conference will therefore be of cardinal importance for the future of international telecommunications.

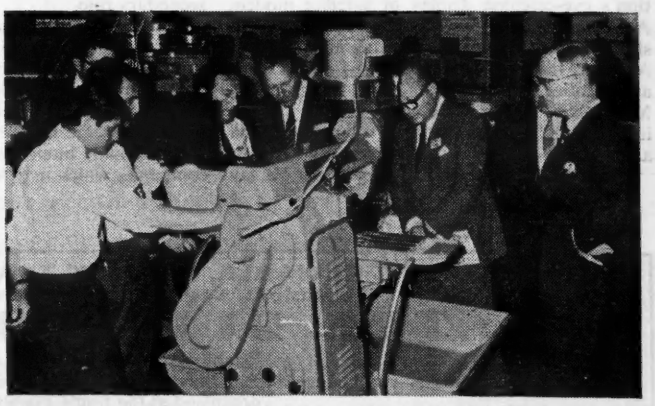
The conference was accompanied by the first world exhibition organised by the ITU on telecommunications and space under the title 'Telecom '71'. This exhibition was held from June 17-27 in the same building as the conference —the Palais des Expositions—and displays by 250 exhibitors from 17 countries covered an area of some 24,000 square metres.

It featured impressive prestige displays by international organisations such as the World Meteorological Organisation and the European Broadcasting Union, national postal administrations, operating companies and manufacturers.

The following fields were covered: telecommunications networks; installations and equipment for telegraphy, telephone and radio services; data transmission installations; space communications, telemetry and telecommand for satellites and earth stations; electric and electronic components; audio-visual aids; sound and television broadcasting; and youth in the electronic age.

British companies were well represented. The Electronic Engineering Association, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry, organised and sponsored a group display by 15 companies which showed visitors the application of electronics to space, including satellite communications.

(*Continued on next page*)



Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade at the Department of Trade and Industry, visited each British stand in the national Pavilion at 'Technology '71'.

TELECOM 71
Continued

On the British stand, which covered 770 square metres, the British Oxygen Co. displayed a cryogenic refrigeration system for cooling parametric amplifiers; Cable and Wireless Ltd. featured its global activities, ranging from international communications operations to engineering and consultancy; EMI Varian Ltd. exhibits included microwave tubes, communications klystrons and solid-state devices; and Ferranti Ltd.'s display incorporated three exhibits by the company's communications and control division, its solid state microwave group and its components division.

Gordos Corporation had a panel display of magnetic reed switches, and Granger Associates Ltd. exhibited antenna systems and transmitters. Hewlett-Packard's display of precision electronic instruments manufactured in Scotland for measurement, analysis and computation included a microwave link analyser, oscilloscopes and counters. International Aeradio Ltd.'s stand drew attention to the comprehensive range of telecommunications systems and consultancy services which the company provides.

Marconi Communications Systems and Marconi Space and Defence Systems (members of GEC—Marconi Electronics Ltd.) gave a representative display of communications and satellite power unit equipment, while Marconi Instruments Ltd. exhibited radio systems, line and multichannel systems and swept techniques. Microwave Associates Ltd.'s display incorporated microwave components, sub-assemblies and systems, and the Plessey Company Ltd., in the largest display of the group, showed a complete range of advanced telephone exchange equipment and demonstrated a new method of cable jointing.

The Solartron Electronic Group Ltd. exhibited a range of synthesizers signal generators and associated equipment, and Sperry Rand Ltd. memory drum systems.

Goonhilly model

Centrally placed on the British stand, which was designed by the Central Office of Information, were a Post Office Telecommunications booth, surmounted by a model of the Goonhilly receiver, and an exhibit by the Science Research Council. The latter covered the internationally known work of the Radio Astronomy Observatories at Jodrell Bank and Lords Bridge and of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory which are financially supported by the Council, and of the Radio and Space Research Station, one of the Council's own establishments.

Several British companies had their own independent stands in the exhibition, and the largest of these was the British Aircraft Corporation's eye-catching display of satellite models. Andrew Antenna Systems of Lochgelly, Fife, showed a range of microwave antennae; Electro-Acoustic Industries Ltd. displayed its domestic and professional range of loudspeakers; and Microwave and Electronic Systems' exhibits included microwave integrated sub-systems, and a miniature doppler radar for security systems.

Trend Electronic Ltd. had an original display of its data transmission test and telegraph and data message generators in a specially prepared vehicle.

Other Equipment

Other British telecommunications equipment was on view on the stands of Lier Taylor Electronics SA of Geneva (Pye Telecommunications and Pye TMC radiotelephones), International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (Standard Telephones and Cables' submarine cable systems), N.V. Phillips' Telecommunicatie Industrie (a display by Pye TMC Ltd.'s transmission, capacitor and telephone equipment divisions), and Teleprint GmbH (Data Dynamic Ltd.'s teletype machines).

One of the very many distinguished British visitors to the exhibition was Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, who was received by Mr. Mili, the Secretary-General of ITU and undertook a strenuous two hours' tour of the various British stands on 23 June. He was accompanied by Sir Frederick Mason, Ambassador and United Kingdom Permanent Representative at the Office of the United Nations and other International Organisations at Geneva, and Mr. L. J. Evans, the British Consul-General at Geneva. The British Ambassador at Berne, Mr. E. A. Midgley, made an official tour of the exhibition on 21 June.

International exhibits

The United States and Russia were conspicuous by their absence in the field of governmental exhibits, and the largest and most impressive government-sponsored group displays were those of Canada, the East German Democratic Republic, France, Italy and Japan. Quite the largest and the most striking international exhibit was that of the Federal German Republic's Postal Administration, whose giant yellow symbolic model of a telephone receiver dwarfed the surrounding stands and contained a display of telephone equipment.

The ITT Corporation, Philips, and Siemens stands provided the largest commercial displays of telecommunications equipment, while the Intelsat (International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium) and the Franco-German Symphonie satellite models attracted considerable attention.

Amongst those who took part in the technical symposia at the Palais des Expositions on 25 June were representatives of Trend Electronic Ltd. and Marconi Communications Systems Ltd.

"Telecom '71" was conceived basically as an exhibition for scientists, technicians and specialists in the field of telecommunications, and its commercial significance, therefore, took a secondary role.

For many of the larger British companies, the exhibition was essentially a public relations exercise to remind the conference delegates present from most of the countries in the world of the scope of their activities, but many British exhibitors, especially in the components field, received many interesting inquiries from foreign companies which may lead to firm orders.

Important contract at Paris exhibition

PLATT International Ltd., one of the world's leading manufacturers of textile machinery, has successfully finalised negotiations with Wabasso Ltd., of Canada, for the sale of 17 "Rotospin" short staple open end spinning machines, Type 883.

The machines, which are to be installed in the Trois Rivieres plant, form part of a $7 million modernisation and expansion programme for the production of top quality denim cloth, which is now considered to be a fashion fabric, sales yarns and high style bedding lines. Wabasso Ltd., is the only Canadian manufacturer of denims.

Cleaner yarns

The Platt "Rotospin" machines will enable Wabasso to produce yarns which will be cleaner and more regular than yarns produced by conventional spinning methods.

Mr. H. Roy Crabtree, chairman and president of Wabasso, signed the contract on the Platt stand at the International Textile Machinery Exhibition in Paris where the "Rotospin" range of machines have been exhibited for the first time.

Among those present at the time the contract was signed on the 25 June, were Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry at the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr. Richard Knight Jnr., vice president—Operations of Wabasso; and, from Platt International, Mr. Edward Smalley, chairman and chief executive, Mr. Nigel Evans, marketing director, Mr. David Stanley, director of regional sales, and Mr, Tom Erskine of Erskine Mill supplies, the Canadian representative for Platt machinery.

●Platt International announced that during the first five days of the exhibition they had received orders in excess of £4 million.

REX HARRISON HOST AT FILM FESTIVAL

ENGLISH actor Rex Harrison has been designated as "special honoured guest from the Arts" and will act as host for the opening night of the San Francisco Film Festival (2 October). The annual Festival has been specially arranged this year to coincide with British Week San Francisco (1-9 October) and will be held in the Palace of Fine Arts, a recently restored Edwardian showplace. This year's Festival will emphasize British films and film-makers and a suitable British film is being sought for the opening night premiere. In addition to the Film Festival, more than 30 special events are scheduled for British Week.

International interest in IPEX

IPEX '71 — the twelfth International Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Exhibition is being held in London's Earls Court and Olympia exhibition halls from July 13-24. It is claimed to be Europe's biggest exhibition this year for the printing and allied trades.

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Big business done on stands at Munich Dental Show

From the British Consulate-General, Munich

THIS year's 18th International Dental Show organised by the Association of the German Dental Industry, was the biggest to date. It was held in the Munich Exhibition Grounds from June 17-21, in conjunction with the 59th Annual Congress of the Federation Dentaire Internationale (FDI).

Both the number of visitors, 41,510, of which 25,800 were dentists, and the nett area covered, 10,417 square metres, were about 10 per cent up on the last Dental Show held in Cologne in 1968. Three hundred and four exhibitors from 21 countries showed their products, the Federal Republic having the largest contingent with 188 exhibitors occupying a total nett area of 7,727 square metres. The United Kingdom was well represented by 14 firms, of which 13 exhibited in a joint venture stand organised by the British Dental Trade Association in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry. Other foreign countries represented were Italy with 27 firms, Switzerland (21 firms), the United States (15 firms) and Sweden (11 firms).

Visitors on the stand of Cottrell & Co. at the Munich Dental Show.

The general feeling at the end was that from a business point of view this had been the most successful dental exhibition ever. Actual business done on stands, including the British joint venture stand, was beyond anyone's expectations. Many exhibitors were of the opinion that the dental show was developing into an exhibition where a lot of orders will be placed whereas in the past the main emphasis was on meeting business contacts from all over the world with business resulting at a later date.

The British exhibitors on the joint venture stand were, without exception, more than pleased with the results and it is estimated that total orders taken on stands amounted to over £100,000 sterling with follow-up business expected to exceed this figure considerably. The general interest shown in United Kingdom products was extremely gratifying, and whilst space does not permit a detailed report on all the British exhibitors, the following is a cross-section of results which is representative of the success of the British firms as a whole.

Success stories . . .

The Hydrovac 10,000 aspirator shown by Staident Products Ltd. with its new fan unit and brushless electric motor which guarantees 10,000 hours of continuous running created great interest and contact was made with a major German manufacturer which could lead to a considerable expansion of present production in the United Kingdom.

F. and H. Baxter Ltd. reported considerable interest in their 'Docx' rapid cycle furnace and were hopeful that marketing arrangements for the Federal Republic and other parts of the world would be completed shortly.

Interest was also shown in the hydraulically operated automatic aspirating and injection syringe shown by Medivance Ltd. and many orders were taken. Firm orders as well as inquiries for agencies were received by DI Dental Equipment for their DDS ultra-sonic scaler and for their automatic dental chairs which it is claimed combine modern design with low prices.

In general it can be said that United Kingdom participation at the 1971 Dental Show was a resounding success. All exhibitors were more than satisfied with results achieved and were unanimous in their opinions of the value of the dental show as a means of selling their products to customers all over the world.

The exhibition, which takes place in a different country every year, will return to West Germany in three or four years' time, the venue being either Hamburg or Dusseldorf. Details of the event can be obtained from the organisers: Verband der deutscher Dentalindustrie E.V., 5 Cologne 1, Pipinstr. 16 or the Trade Fairs and Promotions branch of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Export opportunities highlighted at Lisbon Trade Fair

From the British Embassy, Lisbon

THE 12th consecutive annual trade fair promoted by the Portuguese Industrial Association took place in Lisbon from June 9-23. Since the Fair's inception it has grown considerably in size and prestige and is now firmly established as an international event which annually provides an excellent setting for a wide range of both Portuguese and foreign products.

Final figures are not yet available at the time of writing but, in broad terms, around 2,000 exhibitors now show annually to approximately a quarter of a million visitors.

The wide appeal of the Fair is created by sectors of considerable domestic interest such as textiles, furnishings, furniture, household appliances, domestic electrical equipment, porcelain, table ware and foods.

On the industrial side other sectors include building and construction materials, mechanical handling, transport, industrial equipment, and machinery.

It remains the policy of the Fair authorities to refer exhibitors who should more appropriately take part in the specialised Fairs, such as NAUTICAMPO devoted to selling camping and sports goods, to those Fairs. But this does not detract from the wide appeal of the Trade Fair itself which even now finds it difficult to accommodate all applicants.

On a rough estimate, about half of the exhibits on display are representative of Portuguese production and the remainder are foreign manufacture. The Fair has been well supported through the years by British industry, either through direct participation or through local representatives.

Direct representation by British manufacturers has now crystallised into a joint venture scheme organised by the Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre, and sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry.

In this way 11 manufacturers participated this year in the joint British stand. Some have exhibited previously and all have been convinced of the value of their participation. As on previous occasions, this has been evident not only from orders taken at the Fair, which is always a questionable indication of success or failure, but from interest stimulated and inquiries received against potential future business.

A view generally expressed is that participation is in particular valuable for encouraging

(Continued on next page)

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LISBON TRADE FAIR

Continued

local agents and on this occasion in 1971 three companies have taken the opportunity to arrange also for themselves satisfactory representation in Portugal which previously they did not have.

It is interesting that the nature of the Fair and the enthusiasm of the British participants has also suggested to the Engineering and Building Centre that in 1972 it may well be advisable and profitable to stimulate interest in exhibiting among a wider section of British industry, among the manufacturers and suppliers of building materials.

Advanced techniques

Although Portugal herself produces a wide range of materials, inevitably by virtue of the advanced techniques which have been under development in recent years, the United Kingdom should be in a position to introduce hitherto absent techniques and new materials into Portugal.

It is perhaps invidious to mention individual British exhibitors, but those who have repeated their previous direct participation include Avon Tools Ltd., Conveyance Fork Trucks Ltd., GKN Screws and Fasteners Ltd., Simon Engineering Dudley Ltd., and the Kaymet Company.

Products ranged from aluminium trolleys, domestic electrical fittings, and screws and fasteners, to fork lift trucks, flame cutting equipment, industrial floor cleaning machines and hydraulic platform trucks.

As the Fair is Portugal's principal annual trade fair, there is no question but that it stimulates keen interest as the annual shop window in which the Portuguese industrialist, manufacturer and retailer all take a keen interest. During the 12 years of its existence, the Fair has become increasingly sophisticated and in 1971 the standard of display and presentation was consistently high.

Portugal is a growing market in which the United Kingdom does remarkably well. Britain is Portugal's principal trading partner and is currently providing Portugal with goods and services to a round value of about £100,000,000 per annum. This represents a very worthwhile market in a country of some 9½ million people, but with a rapidly developing economy. It therefore makes sense for the British manufacturer to look carefully at such opportunities as the International Fair of Lisbon present and to take the fullest advantage of them.

Joint venture at Radiology Congress

From the British Embassy, The Hague

SEVENTY-FIVE companies from Europe and the United States displayed their products at the technical exhibition in the south and west halls of the RAI Gebouw in Amsterdam during the Second Congress of the European Association of Radiology, held in the RAI Congress Centre and attended by 2,000 radiologists from 42 countries (June 14-18).

Since 1895 radiology has played an indispensable role in the medical application of ionizing radiation and the exhibits accordingly included highly technical equipment and versatile isotopes.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical supplies accounted for 50 per cent of the stands with a variety of products (basically contrast formulations) ranging from infusion and injection solutions to nuclear pharmaceuticals such as isotopes for tumour identification and bone scanning.

About 35 per cent of the participants were showing remote controlled examination tables, rotating anode tubes, X-ray tubes, gamma cameras, cobalt therapy units, scanners and detectors. (Many of the X-ray units were connected to closed-circuit television receivers and video recorders.) The remainder of the exhibits were confined to the field of X-ray films and associated chemical products.

Combined stands

With the support of the Department of Trade and Industry, the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association (BEAMA) sponsored a joint venture entry of three British manufacturers of radiology equipment and their combined stands occupied 220 square metres of space in the West Hall.

The main product on the stand of Philips Medical Systems, London, was the unique comprehensive fluoroscopic stomach examination table which had been developed in co-operation with Cambridge University.

GEC Medical Equipment of Wembley had a wide range of apparatus on show including mobile X-ray units, tables, cardiovascular systems and generators, while TEM Instruments of Crawley, exhibited their cobalt therapy equipment.

All of the representatives of the joint venture team reported a great degree of interest in their products and confidently predicted successful results from their participation in this highly technical event.

The combined British stands were visited on June 17 by Mr. L. E. M. Taylor, Counsellor (Commercial) at the British Embassy, The Hague and Mr. R. E. Landale, British Consul-General in Amsterdam.

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Programme of Soviet exhibitions, 1972-5

THE latest list, from the USSR Chamber of Commerce, of future Soviet exhibitions is reproduced below. It differs in some respects from previous lists and should be regarded as still subject to alteration, particularly as regards the more distant events.

Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry is willing to consider supporting group displays at these exhibitions. The Soviet authorities have now adopted a 'selective' approach for the major international events as well as for the smaller specialised events (sometimes known as "salons"). They require, and examine, copies of all relevant trade literature from any firm wishing to exhibit, and then pass judgement on the suitability or otherwise of the products concerned vis-a-vis current Soviet requirements. This procedure prevents a firm from wasting time and money in exhibiting products which are judged by the Soviet authorities to be commercially unsuitable. But the process takes time, and an early approach through trade associations is advised.

In certain cases the USSR Chamber of Commerce writes direct to firms inviting them to participate. Firms receiving such invitations are advised to contact their trade association, with a view to a possible joint venture. In cases where a joint venture proves impracticable but the response is satisfactory the DTI will consider organising a British pavilion.

For further information, write or telephone to Mr. H. B. Formstone (01-248 5757, extension 7184) or Mr. R. M. Dale (extension 7246). In the case of the first event on the list, Electro '72, a joint venture is already under consideration and firms should contact BEAMA (British Electrical & Allied Manufacturers Association), telephone 01-437-0678.

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS 1972

Name of exhibition and products covered	Date	Place
Modern electro-technical Equipment (Electro-72)	July 12-26 1972	Moscow
Modern agricultural machinery, equipment and instruments (Selkhozotekhnika-72)	September 6-20 1972	

SPECIALISED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS 1972

Name of exhibition and products covered	Date	Place
Laboratory equipment for testing dyes, pigments, optical bleaches and auxiliary substances for the textile industry	January 1972	Moscow
Equipment for the baking, confectionary and canning industries, for the mechanisation of technological processes in the food industry and packaging equipment	March-April 1972	Kiev
Modern methods and equipment for container transport (Konteinerisatsia-72)	May 1972	Leningrad
Spectroscopic research instruments (Spectr-72)	June 1972	Minsk
Scientific instruments and equipment for the recording of short term processes (Interimpuls-72)	September-October 1972	Moscow
Scientific instruments and equipment used in optical mechanics (Optica-72)	November-December 1972	Moscow
Technological, control and measuring equipment for production and control of integral diagrams	November-December 1972	Moscow

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS 1973

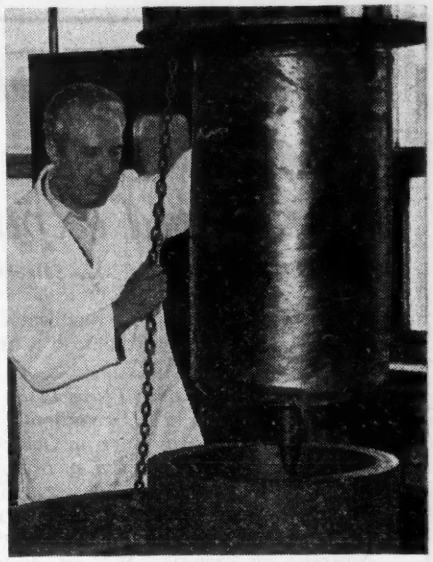
Name of exhibition and products covered	Date	Place
Building and road making machinery, equipment for mechanisation of construction and erection	1973	Moscow
Organisation of technical service and repair of cars, and equipment for these purposes	May-June 1973	Moscow
Machinery, equipment and instruments for the timber and wood-working industry	August-September 1973	Moscow

SPECIALISED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS 1973

Name of exhibition and products covered	Date	Place
Equipment and systems for automated design-work and management in the construction industry	1973	Moscow
Visual aids and educational equipment	1973	Moscow
Modern equipment for repair and services organisations (beauty salons, tailors, repair shops for household electric appliances, etc.)	1973	Kiev
Modern computer equipment	1973	Moscow
Modern equipment for oil processing installations	1973	Baku
Equipment for the production of wines and fruit drinks; instruments and equipment for the purification of sugar juices and conveyer-washing waters; machinery for the industrial production of pectin, vegetable juices and tomato concentrates, canning equipment	1973	Kishinev Exhibition of Economic Achievements (VDNH)
Equipment, instruments and means of automation for pulp and paper industry	1973	Leningrad
Processes and equipment for microbiological products and modern equipment for the manufacture of biological preparations	1973	Moscow
Modern equipment for rolling finishing and coating of hot rolled and cold rolled steel sheets (in technological diagrams and models)	1973	Moscow

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS IN 1974 AND 1975

Name of exhibition and products covered	Date	Place
Public health, medical equipment and drugs	May-June 1974	Moscow
Chemistry	August-September 1974	Moscow
Communication systems and equipment	May-June 1975	Moscow
Modern machinery and equipment for fish and sea products catching and processing	July-August 1975	Leningrad
Equipment and appliances for mechanisation of designing, technical and office work	August-September 1975	Moscow



A BTR Leyland operative at the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Company's factory in Lancashire lowers a 204 lb. natural rubber fender block into an autoclave for its 20-hour curing—or vulcanisation cycle. This block is part of an order placed with Leyland and Birmingham by Costain Civil Engineering Ltd. for part of the fendering system required for the £24 million Port Rashid Development in Dubai.

British industry supports worldwide trade events

DURING July to September over 1,000 British companies will be exhibiting at 53 overseas trade fairs in 24 countries with support from the Department of Trade and Industry. Major events will include a British exhibition of machine tools in Moscow in July, a British Trade Week in Hamburg in September (a new style promotion concentrating upon both visible and invisible trade) and the trade drive in Switzerland which will continue with retail store promotions, including a British fashion show in September.

There will be group displays by British firms at the Conference and Exhibition on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva and the International Exhibition of Laboratory Chemical Engineering, Measurement and Automation Techniques in Chemistry (ILMAC) at Basle; British displays are also being organised in Algiers, Wellington and Sydney; marine equipment, rolling stock, fine foods, electronic and building components, jewellery, brewery equipment and leather goods will be some of the products featured at these events.

Comprehensive information about the events, looking ahead two years, for which the Department of Trade and Industry's support is already planned or is under consideration, is published each quarter in a supplement (Programme of Trade Promotions) to the Department's weekly journal *Trade and Industry*. The next supplement will appear on July 22.

New automation concepts at Earls Court

MAJOR strides being made in the automation of materials handling—'robot' concepts, computer controlled distribution system, automated warehousing—will be highlighted, in conjunction with an international conference, at the International Mechanical Handling Exhibition at Earls Court, London, from May 9-19 next year.

Steel Brothers Holdings Limited

Continued expansion at Home and Overseas

The Chairman, Mr. W. F. G. Salkeld's abridged statement reads:

The Group net profit applicable to members totals £487,864. The Board recommend a total dividend of 18½% against a forecast of 17½%.

NEW ACQUISITIONS: *Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.* offer was completed by April 1971. Expansion in the Light Engineering field included the acquisition in October 1970 of a majority interest in *Becorit (G.B.) Ltd. of Nottingham*, manufacturing equipment for the mining industry. Following reorganisation we consider profits will result in the current year. In February 1971, we extended our interests in the Eastern States of Australia by acquiring 56% of *Austral Marine Securities (NSW) Pty. Ltd.*, manufacturing linoleum and vinyl floor coverings. When reorganisation is completed we believe we will have a profitable investment at a relatively low cost.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS: In Australia, *Premier Wire Works Pty. Ltd.* of Melbourne had an excellent year but our Western Australia return was lower than expected. The outlook for our Australian interests appears good.

In Canada, in 1970, the effects of Government efforts to curb inflation and labour unrest combined to slow down expansion but good profits were made by most divisions. The outlook for 1971 is for resumed growth with improved results.

In East Africa, A. Baumann & Co. Ltd. became our subsidiary. It has also carried out a major reorganisation of its trading activities and an increased dividend has been received.

The Chairman then reviewed the Group's interests in India which are now limited to a 25% interest in Peirce Leslie India Ltd. operating a successful cashew nut processing and general trading business in Southern India.

In Pakistan, reorganisation of the Karachi office has been completed. In East Pakistan our closing down programme was largely completed before the start of the present troubles. Remaining East Wing assets have been written off to Reserves.

In the Middle East, the Spinney's Group continued to expand. Supermarkets have been opened in Riyadh, Abu Dhabi and Dubhai; Cold stores in Oman, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia and a hotel in Oman. Although 1970 Middle East trading profits were substantially down, dividends from partnership investments were up. The outlook for both in 1971 is satisfactory.

UNITED KINGDOM INVESTMENTS: *H. G. Sanders & Son Ltd.* had a most satisfactory year. *Spire Homes Ltd.* which became a wholly owned subsidiary during 1970, operated profitably although below expectation. Here again prospects look good for both in 1971.

Insurance Group. The planned integration of the new Company, named Cayzer, Steel Brothers Holdings Ltd.—equally owned with B. & C.,—is proceeding well.

PROSPECTS: We expect increased profits in 1971.

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TRADE INFORMATION

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

UNITED KINGDOM AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES—NIGERIA: The British Government is providing about £39 million to Nigeria in support of that country's four-year Development Plan 1970/74. Details were given by Mr. Richard Wood, Minister for Overseas Development in a parliamentary written reply. The text of the reply was as follows:

'The Nigerian Government intends to carry out its four-year Development and Reconstruction Plan during the period ending March 1974. The Plan calls for a total expenditure in the public sector of £910 million, of which £175 million will have to be found outside Nigeria's own resources. Her Majesty's Government has offered the Federal Military Government a loan of £13 million for the provision of British goods and services. Up to £3 million of this loan will be used as soon as possible for the purchase of miscellaneous capital goods and the balance is being earmarked for project aid. This loan will carry interest at a rate of 2 per cent and have a maturity of 25 years. During the period of the Plan I am also continuing to disburse an estimated total of £13.85 million of capital aid in respect of existing commitments. The Federal Military Government has been told that we expect to maintain the value of our technical assistance to Nigeria at about £6 million over the four-year period.

'Her Majesty's Government will also be giving substantial indirect aid to the Plan through its contributions to the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialised agencies.

'The Federal Military Government has also accepted our offer to reimburse the cost of expatriate pensions which it pays in respect of pre-independence service in Nigeria. This offer will take effect from the year 1971/2 and is likely to be equivalent to a saving on Nigeria's foreign exchange commitments of about £4.5 million during the period of the Plan.

'Further commitments have been undertaken in Nigeria by the Commonwealth Development Corporation in 1970. These will total about £1.8 million, and the Corporation is looking for further opportunities for investment.

'Further to the above report concerning the UK/Nigeria Loan of £13 millions of which £3 millions is for the purchase of miscellaneous capital goods, it should be noted that the Nigerian proposals for such goods have not yet been received in London, although consultations are taking place. When agreement about the types of goods has been reached contracts will be placed through the Crown Agents.

'It is hoped that British private investors will also contribute to Nigeria's development during the Plan and that the measures outlined in the recent White Paper on British Private Investment in Developing Countries will help them to do so. Apart from any such investments, the total contribution by Britain to Nigeria's four-year Plan will be about £39 million.'

CRE Ext. 3338

BENELUX AND ROMANIA: A Protocol to the 1970-4 Long Term Trade Agreement between Benelux and Romania covers the exchange of goods in 1971. Copies of the quota lists (in Dutch) are available on application.

EDB Ext. 288, 408, 423

ECGD BACKS CONTRACTS FOR THREE BULK CARRIERS FOR LIBERIA: The Export Credits Guarantee Department has signed three Financial Guarantees covering the financing of contracts for the building of three bulk carriers, each of 70,000 tons deadweight, for Liberia. The value of the contracts is about £13 million. All three vessels will be owned by Neptune Maritime Co. of Monrovia, and are to be built by Doxford and Sunderland Ltd. The vessels are scheduled for delivery at six monthly intervals, the first in the summer of 1973. Finance for the major portion of the contract values is being made available by Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd. acting on behalf of Barclays Bank Limited and National Westminster Bank Ltd., and are repayable over a period of eight years from the scheduled date of delivery of each vessel.

CANADIAN ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION: Some confusion has been created among readers of *Trade and Industry* by the items appearing on January 13 and May 12, 1971, recording the Canadian Act to amend the Anti-Dumping Act and the Order in Council amending the Anti-Dumping Regulations. This explanatory note is intended to resolve this confusion.

The main purpose of the new Act, which is set out in Clause 3, is quite separate from the purpose of the new amendment to the Anti-Dumping Regulations.

The Act, which came into force on December 18, 1970, provides in Clause 3 for the Anti-Dumping Tribunal to inquire into and report on 'any other matter or thing (i.e. other than dumping) in relation to the importation of goods into Canada that may cause or threaten injury to the production of any goods in Canada'. Although there have not, as yet, been any references to the Tribunal under this provision, it is understood that the intention underlying its introduction was to allow the Canadian Government to refer cases to the Tribunal on whether or not there has been injury, where the Canadian Government is considering the possibility of imposing countervailing duties (which under the GATT can be imposed in certain circumstances on exports subsidised by Governments), or where the Canadian Government might be contemplating action under Article XIX of the GATT (i.e. to take emergency action on imports of particular products).

The Order amending the Regulations, on the other hand, is strictly in the context of dumping and lays down standard procedures by which the Department of National Revenue is to take terms and rates of interest into account in assessing normal value and export price in the course of its determination of whether dumping has taken place and if so to what degree. The Order came into force on March 23, 1971.

HINTS TO BUSINESS MEN BOOKLETS: Revised editions of the booklets on Ghana, Ivory Coast and Sudan have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room CO7, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

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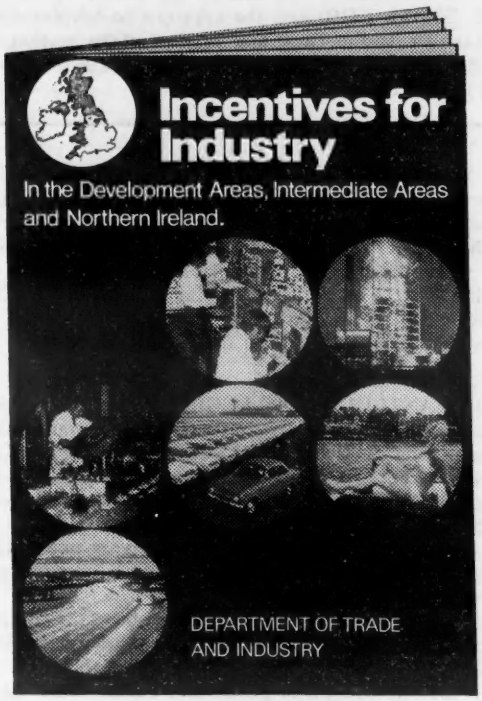
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TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, proposed Regulations, etc, which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts of the Regulations and proposed Regulations may be seen on application. It should be noted that the texts of the proposed regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to below.

Fish and fish products

The *Journal Officiel* No. C26 dated June 22, 1971 contains the draft text of two proposed Regulations: (1) relating to imports into the Community of products of the fish sector, originating in Morocco. (2) relating to imports into the Community of products of the fish sector originating in Tunisia.

Wines

Regulation (CEE) No. 1304/71 modified **Regulation (CEE) No. 778/71** in so far as it concerns the information to be given to Member States and the Commission on the distillation of table wines (*Journal Officiel* No. L138 dated June 24, 1971).

Cattle-meat, beef and veal

Regulation (CEE) No. 1306/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1072/68** relating to determining the elements in calculating the levy for certain frozen cattlemeat in so far as it concerns certain definitions (*Journal Officiel* No. L138 dated June 24, 1971).

Fruits and vegetables

Regulation (CEE) No. 967/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 159/66** in so far as it concerns the destination of products that have been subject to intervention in the fruits and vegetables sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L105 dated May 12, 1971).

Pigmeat

Regulation (CEE) No. 1246/71 stops the granting of subsidies for storage in the pigmeat sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L130 dated June 16, 1971). **EDB Ext. 7174, 408**

TRANSPORT: The *Journal Officiel* No. C62 dated June 22, 1971 contains the draft text of a proposed Decision relating to the setting up of a common tariff system for transport by rail, road and inland waterways. It should be noted that the text of the Decision, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. **EDB Ext. 7174,408**

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY: The *Journal Officiel* No. L134 dated June 20, 1971 contains the text of **Recommendation 71/218/CEE** addressed to Member States concerning intra-Community trade in certain types of waste and ash of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead and aluminium) (CCT. Nos. ex 26.03D, ex 74.01, 76.01B, 78.01B). **EDB Ext. 7174, 408**

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 27, 1970 contained an announcement concerning an application for clearance of an agreement between 'la société anonyme belge Fabrique nationale d'armes de guerre' (FN) and 'la societe anonyme française la Cartoucherie française' (CF) of Paris relating to the manufacture and sale of certain munitions other than those for military use. The *Journal Officiel* No. L134 dated June 20, 1971, contains the text of the Commission's **Decision No. 71/222/CEE** on this agreement.

The *Journal Officiel* No. L134 dated June 20, 1971 also contains the text of the Commissions' **Decision No. 71/224/CEE** under Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome in the case of Gesellschaft fur musikalische Auffurhrungs-und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte (GEMA) of Berlin. This is a German company for rights of musical and is among the performing-rights companies of the Community with which the Commission has had negotiations regarding their trading practices. Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome is concerned with the abuse by a company of a dominant position. The French texts of both the Decisions referred to above may be seen on application. **CRE Ext. 2354/5**

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L126 dated June 10, 1971 contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1197/71** partially or totally suspending the Common Tariff on certain items for varying periods. Details of the goods concerned, the reduced rates of duty and the periods during which these will be applied are set out below. The French text of this Regulation may be seen on application.

Table I. (Suspensions for the period July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972)

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty to be applied
ex 03.01 A I b)	Fresh salmon (live or dead), chilled or frozen	total suspension
03.02 A I e)	Salted salmon, whole, headless or in pieces	total suspension
ex 08.01 A	Dates in immediate packaging containing 35 kg. net or less to be prepared under Customs supervision or equivalent administration for retail sale	total suspension
15.07 C II	Castor oil, other	7 %
23.07 A	Fish or whale solubles	2 %
28.51 A	Heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and compounds thereof (including heavy water), mixtures and solutions containing deuterium and in which the ratio of the number of deuterium atoms to the normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 : 5,000 (EURATOM)	total suspension
ex 39.05 C	Rubber hydrochloride sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0.02 mm.	total suspension

(continued on next page)

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, *continued*

Table II. (Suspensions for the period July 1, 1971 to December 31, 1971)

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty to be applied
ex 08.05 F	Cola nut	1.5 %
ex 08.05 F	Betel nut	1.5 %
ex 09.10 E I	Turmeric, neither crushed nor ground	total suspension
ex 09.10 E I	Fenugreek seeds, neither crushed nor ground	total suspension
ex 09.10 E II b	Turmeric, crushed or ground	total suspension
ex 09.10 E II b	Fenugreek seeds, crushed or ground	total suspension
28.28 H I	Vanadium pentoxide	3.5 %
ex 38.19 T	Silicon (polycrystalline or monocrystalline) of a very high degree of purity, reduced by addition or selective purification, in the form of discs, plates, roundels or the like, whether or not polished, whether or not covered with a uniform epitaxial layer, but not further worked	9 %
ex 39.02 C XIV a	Copolymere of vinilidene fluoride and hexafluoropropene in one of thre forms mentioned 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	6 %

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

Irish Republic

IMPORT QUOTA—ELECTRIC FILAMENT LAMPS: Following discussions between the Government of the Irish Republic and Her Majesty's Government, the latter has agreed to an alteration in the arrangements for the removal of the quota restriction on electric filament lamps constructed for use on electric circuit at not less than 100 volts nor more than 250 volts and consuming not more than 1,500 watts. The new quota is as follows:

Quota No.	Commodity	Quota period	Quota
31	Electric Filament Lamps	July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972	500,000 articles

CRE Ext. 2270

Portugal

ADDITION OF NOTE TO 43.01.01: Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 128, of June 1, 1970, published Decree No. 240/71 which authorised the addition of the following note to heading 43.01.01 of the import tariff:

'4301 . . .
01 . . .

Note: Rabbit skins included in this heading shall be exempt from import duties when they are imported by manufacturers authorised to cut and prepare the fur for use in the hat-making and woollen goods industry. Skins used otherwise than shown above shall be held to constitute an evasion of the duties to which they would be liable had they not benefited from exemption. Application of this exemption is conditional upon favourable reports being received from the Junta Nacional des Produtos Pecuarios (National Council for Animal Products). Manufacturers must enter the quantities imported in a special register, and must make available for Customs inspection all details considered necessary to verify such use and to ascertain stocks.'

This item is already subject to the provisions of Article 3 of the EFTA Convention for products from EFTA sources.

EDB Ext. 460

BN 2944—AMENDMENT: *Trade and Industry* of June 9, 1971 published a list of items which were to be transferred to an EFTA accelerated timetable of tariff reductions with effect from July 1, 1971. In the case of items on list A the overall reduction was stated to be 70 per cent, but in the case of 2944 ex04, which had previously been subject to a retarded timetable of reductions, the overall reduction is, in fact, 60 per cent.

EDB Ext. 460

France

DUTY REDUCED QUOTAS FOR IRON, ETC: The French *Journal Officiel* of June 24 announced the following duty reduced quota amounts for the second half of 1971:

Tariff No.	Description	Amount metric tons net
73.15 A IV.b.1	Hot rolled or extruded wire rod having a diameter of 4.5 to 6 mm. and a carbon content of 0.62 to 0.74%	3,000
	Wire rod of a diameter of 4.5 to 13 mm. and containing 0.60 to 1.05% of carbon, 0.05% or less of sulphur and phosphorus (taken together), 0.10 to 0.25% of silicon and 0.1% or less of all other components (taken together) except manganese and chrome	1,200
73.16 A II.b	Used rails for re-rolling	38,500

The conditions of admission under the above quotas are those laid down in the relevant articles of an Order of December 17, 1969, stating the general conditions of import for duty quotas.

The products imported under these quotas must be used for the purposes stated within one year of the date of registration of the customs declaration. They are also subject to the fulfilment by the actual consignee, assignee and user of the formalities laid down in Article 4 of the Order of June 28 1963, stating the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more favourable tariff treatment in view of their intended use.

EDB Ext. 423, 408, 288

Saudi Arabia

NEW LABELLING REGULATIONS: With regard to the notice which appeared in *Trade and Industry* of March 10, it has been announced that the period of grace granted to comply with the instructions then listed has been extended until the next Hejra year, 1392 (February 15, 1972, approximately). It is understood that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are giving further thought to some of these instructions and it may well be that they will be modified. Full details will be published as soon as they become available.

EDB, Ext. 420, 475

Iran

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Iranian Ministry of Economy notify that, pending further notice, they have altered the types of components and spare parts of automobiles, tractors, motor cycles and velocipedes that require the special permission of the Ministry of Economy for importation.

EDB, Ext. 420, 475

Nigeria

EXCHANGE CONTROL: Legal Notice No. 46 of 1971 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of June 10 amends with effect from that date Schedule 1 of the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1971 as follows:

1. The Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1971, as amended by the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) (Amendment) Order 1971, is hereby further amended in Schedule 1 by the addition at the end thereof of the following item, that is: "Flour".
2. This Order may be cited as the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1971 and shall apply throughout the Federation.

Explanatory note: (This note does not form part of the above Order but is intended to explain its effect.) The Order provides that, in respect of flour imported into Nigeria, payment shall be made on the expiration of 90 days from the date of arrival thereof in Nigeria.

CRE Ext. 3064, 3338

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Malawi

NOTICE TO CREDITORS UNDER THE FORFEITURE ACT: Under the Malawi Forfeiture Act the following companies have been declared subject to forfeiture:

1. Market Holding (Pvt) Ltd., PO Box 27, Blantyre (as from June 12, 1971)
2. C. G. Whitehead Ltd., PO Box 5558, Limbe, (as from June 15, 1971)
3. Mwanza Estates Ltd., PO Box 73, Mwanza (as from June 15, 1971)
4. Denton and Kennedy (Malawi) Ltd., PO Box 327, Blantyre (as from June 15, 1971).

All real and personal property, including chattels real, of the above companies now rests in the Malawi Government's Administrator General.

In notices dated June 16, 1971 Mr. Raymond Kenny, the Acting Administrator General, Malawi Government, invited all persons having claims against the above companies to submit particulars thereof to him at PO Box 100, Blantyre, within two months of that date. All persons, companies or firms who are indebted to any of these companies or who hold any real or personal property or securities on behalf of any of the companies should also account to the Administrator General forthwith. **CRE Ext. 2226**

Sierra Leone

APPLICATION FOR IMPORT LICENCES, 1971: In a notice published in *Trade and Industry* of October 21, 1970 (pages 47-48) details were given of Sierra Leone Government Notice No. 1035 which invited applications from importers for those goods they desire to import into Sierra Leone during the period ending December 1971. This notice is now amended by Government Notice No. 499 published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette* of June 3 to include the following item for which specific licences are required:

Customs Classification	Schedule items
841-020	Outer garments (used clothes)

EDB Ext. 47/2/3

Kenya

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS: Legal Notice No. 122 published in the Kenya *Gazette Supplement* of June 18, announced with effect from June 5, the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1971, which amends the first Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports)

(continued on next page)

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KENYA, *continued*

Order, 1968 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 13, 1968, pages 1662-1664) by the addition of the following new items:

Code	Item
677 001	Steel nail wire
693 310	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric of iron and steel wire
719 640	Fire extinguishers
719 630	Metric weights

Note: All goods listed in the First Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies Order, 1968, are prohibited from being imported into Kenya without a specific import licence.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

Senegal

GLOBAL QUOTAS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1971: It has been announced that the Senegalese import quotas for the year ending December 1971 are as follows:

Brussels Nomenclature	Description of item	Amount of Quota (in French frcs.)	Closing date for application
04-01 to 04-04	Milk products	167,026.39	July 7, 1971
22-03	Beer	76,112.05	,,
22	Drinks and other than whisky and gin	310,320.00	,,
22-09	Whisky and gin	2,665,712.00	,,
Chap. 17 except 17-01, 18 and 19	Sugar confectionery, cacao and cacao preparations and its preparations of cereals	700,000.00	,,
17-01	Sugar	3,400,564.00	,,
07-01	Onions	1,450,000.00	,,
07-01 E	Potatoes	100,000.00	,,
09	Tea (green)	5,000,000.00	,,
01, 02, 03, 04, 06, 07, 08,11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21	Living animals, meat, edible offal, fish, shells, eggs and honey, vegetables, flowers, plants tubercules, fruits, etc., mate spices, cereals other than flour, nuts, grease, oil except palm and ground nut oil, manufacture of meat, fish, shells manufactured goods, fats	12,997,291.75	,,
24-01	Raw tobaccos	3,000,000.00	,,
24-02	Cigarettes	4,000,000.00	,,
25, except 01 and 23, 26, 27-01, 02, and 04 27-03, 27-05 to 08 27-17, 73, except 73-38, 74 to 81	Various mineral products including sulphur, oils, iron and steel products, metallurgical, minerals	3,939,454.40	,,
30, 32-05, 38-11	Pharmaceutical products colouring materials, insecticides	6,500,000.00	,,
39	Plastic materials	800,000.00	,,
28, 29, 31, 32 except 32-05, 33, 34, 35, 36, except 36-06, 37, except 37-04, 06 and 07, 37-04 to 07, 38, except 38-11	Miscellaneous chemical products including fertilisers essential oils, soaps, explosives, photographical material	2,960,000.00	,,
55, 56	Printed cotton, printed synthetic	391,835.38	,,
56 and others	Unprinted synthetic fabrics	1,607,935.50	,,
57-10	Jute sacks and material	2,500,000.00	,,
60, 61, 63	Knitted goods, crocheted goods, clothing and accessories	1,705,183.75	,,
73-38, 82, 83	Household articles and miscellaneous articles of base metal and storm lanterns	539,168.00	,,
82	Tools and cutlery	300,000.00	,,
91	Watches and clocks	345,000.00	,,
84-15	Refrigerators	1,000,000.00	,,
84-12	Air conditioners	1,000,000.00	,,
85-15	Domestic radio apparatus	750,000.00	,,
84-41, 51, 52, 54, ex. 84-10 and 11, ex. 17 to 22, ex. 84-28, 30, 32, 37, 38 and 61, 85-06, 07, 10 and 12, Ex. 85-01 to 04, Ex. 85-05, Ex. 85-08, 09, Ex. 85-11 to 14, Ex. 85-17 to 28	Office equipment, electrical consumer goods, photograph and cinema equipment; other goods in chapter 84		
90-01 to 08			
90-07 to 10			
Ex. 90-13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,		2,118,131.61	,,
48 48-10, 21	Paper and cartons and articles of paper and cartons	6,000,000.00	,,
42, 44, 53, 58, 59, 59, except 59-05A, 62,	Leather and paper goods, synthetic yarn, wool, cotton		

(*continued on next page*)

SENEGAL, *continued*

Brussels Nomenclature	Description of item	Amount of Quota (in French frcs.)	Closing date for application
except 62-01B, 62-63, 64, 65, and 66, 68, 69-11 and 12, 69, except 69-11 and 12, 69 except 69-11 and 12, 70, 71, 92, 94-01, 03 and 04, 96, 97, 98	carpets, fishing nets, twine, cordage ropes, cables, made-up clothing and shoes (other than those prohibited), headgear, umbrellas, china, glass, fine pearls, musical instruments, furniture, toys and games, brooms, brushes and miscellaneous	9,654,711.97	"
	Private cars	1,000,000.00	"
	Commercial vehicles less than 3 m. tons	2,000,000.00	"

EDB Ex. 471/2/3

Pakistan

IMPORT POLICY—FURTHER INFORMATION: *Trade and Industry* of May 5, and May 26, reported changes in licensing arrangements which had been brought about by the Pakistan Government's major revision of the Import Policy for the period January to June 1971. In addition to the changes reported in the above notices, the Pakistan Government announced their decision to exempt certain items from customs duty and to impose duty on others.

EDB, Ext. 420, 475

IMPORT POLICY: Pakistan's import policy for the shipping period January-June 1971, as revised last April (see *Trade and Industry* of May 5 (page 266) and May 26 (page 446)), is to be continued, with minor modifications, up to the end of this year. No further information is available at the present time.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Thailand

CONTROL OF THE IMPORT OF METHAQUALONE: The Thai Ministry of Public Health has notified that Methaqualone (2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-4 (3H)-quinazolinone or 2-methyl-3-(o-tolyl)-4-quinazolone) or any drug called by any other name with the same chemical formula shall be subject to certain special controls. The controls apply also to the salts derived from the compound and to any finished preparations containing such compounds. The controls are such that a special warning must be given in the literature accompanying such compounds as to its possible harmful effects upon certain categories of population. The notification is effective as from April20 .

EDB, Ext. 401, 468, 469

IMPORT OF CYCLAMATES: The Thai Ministry of Public Health has issued a notification stating that no food containing cyclamic acid or its salts as sugar substitute sweetening agent may be imported. This notification is effective as from 21 April.

EDB, Ext. 401, 468, 469

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—ACRYLICS: Following receipt of a recommendation from the Emergency Protection Authority the New Zealand Government decided that import licensing should be retained on cast acrylic sheet pending inquiry and report by the Tariff and Development Board on the question of duty and import licensing in respect of this product. The Board has now been requested by the Minister of Customs to conduct its inquiry on the basis of terms of reference extended to embrace all acrylics in the forms of plates, sheets, strip, film and foil falling within the Tariff items set out in the Schedule to this notice.

In accordance with its normal procedures the Board will conduct a public inquiry which will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, September 28, 1971 at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, September 10, 1971. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry' Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401, 468, 469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it. British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., P.O. Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706 (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member; details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division quoting Reference CRE 827/69. This inquiry replaces that which was notified in *Trade and Industry* of March 24, 1971, pages 674/5 and deferred (see *Trade and Industry* of June 2, 1971, page 494).

Schedule

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products, etc.: Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil: Other kinds: Printed, embossed or otherwise, surface-worked:			
Ex 39.02.64	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	. .	Free
Ex 39.02.65	Other	27½%	50%	60%
	Aul / Can	32½%		
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked: Non-pliable:			
Ex 39.02.66	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	. .	50%*
Ex 39.02.67	Other	Free	. .	10%
	Pliable: Other kinds:			
Ex 39.02.72	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	. .	25%*
Ex 39.02.79	Other	Free	. .	Free

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.
Note: The inquiry covers only the acrylics classified in these items.

CRE Ext. 2321

CANCELLATION OF TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD INQUIRY: The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board inquiry into the possible addition of billiard tables to Schedule A of the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement has been cancelled. Details of this inquiry were published in *Trade and Industry* of April 21, page 163.

CRE Ext. 2321

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—SCREWDRIVERS: Arising from the recommendations of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board, in its Report No. 97 dated October 8, 1969, the Minister of Customs has now referred to the Board for inquiry and report the question of what form and level of protection should be afforded to the screwdriver manufacturing industry. The Tariff provisions relating to screwdrivers are set out in the Schedule to this notice.

The Board will, in accordance with its normal procedures, conduct a public inquiry which will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, October 5, 1971 at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, September 17, 1971. 'Notes for the Guidance

of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HJ (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401, 468, 469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it. British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. P.O. Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706 (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member; details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division quoting Reference CRE 721/69.

Schedule

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
82.04.75	Handtools: Screwdrivers	Free	17½%	30%

Note: Relevant to the inquiry is the following section of Note 2 to Chapter 82 of the New Zealand Customs Tariff:

'Parts of base metal of the articles falling in the headings of this Chapter are to be classified with the articles of which they are parts, except parts separately specified as such and tool-holders for hand tools (heading No. 84.48), However, parts of general use as defined in Note 2 to Section XV are in all cases excluded from this Chapter. Recognisable blanks of the articles falling in the headings of this Chapter by virtue of the first part of this Note are to be classified with the articles or parts of which they are blanks.'

CRE Ext. 2321

Malaysia

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AT COMMERCIAL SECTION: A notice was published in *Trade and Industry* of June 30 about the change of address of the British High Commission at Kuala Lumpur. The figure in the last line—KL 175—should be amended to read KL 275.

Australia

TARIFF CHANGES: Details are given below of changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs tariff proposals which came into effect on June 23, 1971 and are consequent upon the Tariff Board inquiry into artificial Christmas trees and other novelties:

Amendments of Part II of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-71

Tariff item	Goods	Rate of duty General	Preferential
Omit item 67.02, insert the following item:			
67.02	Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts therefor; goods made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit	Free	Free
Omit note 6 to Chapter 97			
Omit item 97.05, insert the following item:			
97.05	Carnival articles; entertainment articles (including conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (including artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation yule logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor)	30%	20%

EDB Ext. 401, 468, 469

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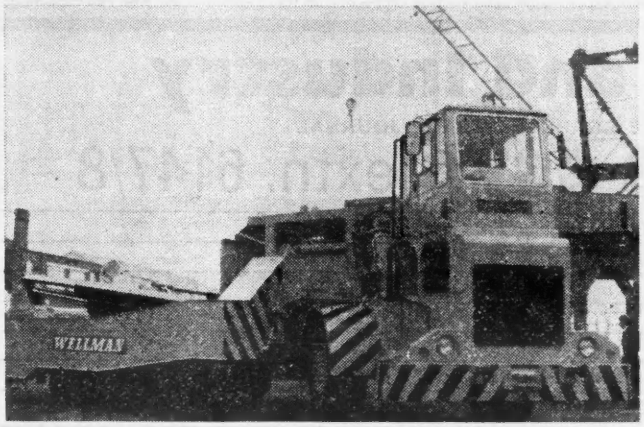
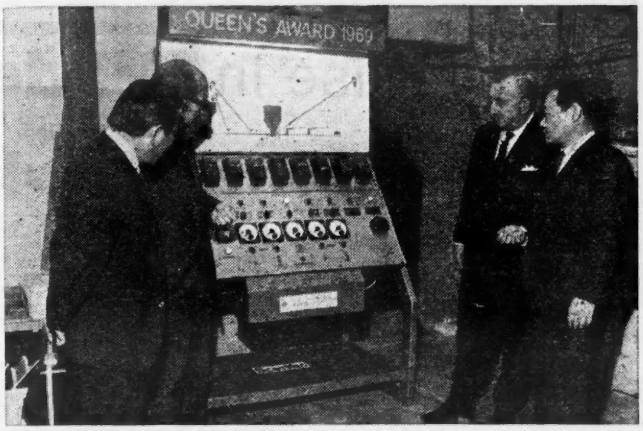
CREDIT INSURANCE BROKER requires Assistant to London Manager. Male or female in early twenties. Please apply in writing for appointment to Managing Director, Bain Dawes Credit Limited, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BS.



Pictured here ready for export is a Wellman 80-ton slag pot transporter. The machine was ordered by S.A. Locabel and will be used at the 'Cockerill' LD Steelworks in Seraing, Belgium.



His Excellency, Sonomdorjiin Dambadarjaa, The Mongolian Ambassador, visited the ScotMec Works, Ayr, to see the construction and operation of an automated feed plant. 'AFM-ScotMec' automated plants received the 1969 Queen's Award to Industry, the 1970 Gold Medal of the Budapest Feed Exhibition and recently the Silver Medal of the BOCM-Silcock Poultry Fair. Pictured, from right, are: His Excellency Sonomdorjiin Dambadarjaa, Dr. B. T. Sandor, managing director, Mr. G. S. Crawford, sales manager, and Mr. D. Myagmar, His Excellency's attaché.

Peru

IMPORT LICENSING: By Directoral Resolutions of March 16, March 30, and April 28, 1971, further goods have been added to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Products. Accordingly, an import licence will be required from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce before these goods can be imported. The following Brussels nomenclature numbers are partly or wholly affected: 28.06, 28.08, 28.09, 28.17, 28.56, 29.11, 39.02, 56.04, 69.10, 80.01, 84.15, 90.27, 96.01, 98.05.

EDB. Ext. 474, 476, 7312

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL LAW—ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* of April 24 (pages 163/4), indicated that copies of the Spanish text of the administrative regulations to the General Industrial Law, issued under Peruvian Supreme Decree No. 001-71-ICDS, could be loaned from Export Data Branch. A copy of the English text has since come to hand and will be made available on request.

EDB Ext. 477

Chile

NEW REGULATIONS FOR BANK CREDITS TO FOREIGN FIRMS: The Chilean Superintendency of Bank's circular No. 975 of 11 May 1971 sets out rules governing the issue of bank credits to foreign firms. The most important appear to be the following: 1. Banks may only grant credits to foreign firms with the approval of the Central Bank to whom the firm in question must submit detailed financial programmes.

(continued on next page)

Another large order for dumpers was recently secured by Johnson Machinery, Stockport—for thirty-seven 2-ton machines for Spain and the Canary Isles. Spain is only one of the many places to which Johnson Machinery export their products. Picture shows transport loaded with the first batch of the shipment from Liverpool.

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CHILE, *continued*

2. Banks must submit quarterly reports on foreign firms which have obtained credits during the period to the Superintendency of Banks giving full details of the amounts involved, time limits, and the balances.
3. Banks which grant credits not approved by the Central Bank to foreign firms will be penalised by an increase in their legal cash reserves required in a sum equal to 300 per cent of the credit actually granted.
4. The Central Bank is drawing up a list of firms which are to be considered 'foreign' for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Circular.
5. The new regulations come into force thirty days after the promulgation of the list referred to in 4.

A copy of the circular in Spanish, can be obtained upon request.

CRE, Ext. 2289

Brazil

IMPORT DUTY SURCHARGE: Brazilian Decree-law 398 of 30 December 1968 increased the import duty on a wide range of consumer and luxury goods by 100 per cent *ad valorem*, raised the duty on whisky concentrate to 80 per cent of the cif value, and established minimum values for the calculation of the import duty on passenger cars, station wagons, vans and jeeps. Decree 1169 of April 29 1971 maintains the duty increases until December 31, 1971. From that date, and until the end of 1973, increases of up to 100 per cent may be applied to the goods listed in Decree 398, at the discretion of the Customs Policy Council. The minimum values for motor vehicles are to remain in force until the end of 1971. British exporters may obtain, on request, an unofficial translation of Decree 1169.

EDB, Ext. 474, 476, 7312

United States

WEST COAST DOCK STRIKE. The possibility of a strike at the West Coast ports of the United States was reported in *Trade and Industry*, June 16, 1971. This strike has now begun, resulting in the closure of 24 West Coast ports, Vancouver being the only major port still open. It is not thought that the United States authorities will invoke the 80-day cooling-off period.

This NCR Century 100 computer system has just been despatched to Portuguese West Africa from NCR's Dundee factories. In the despatch department, two of the production specialists are seen examining the final test printout which contained the necessary Portuguese typeface to be used by the Benguella company, G. Lupral, engineers.

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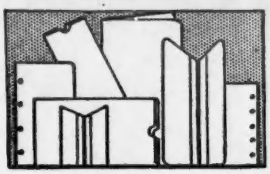

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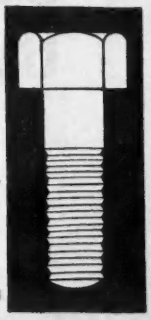

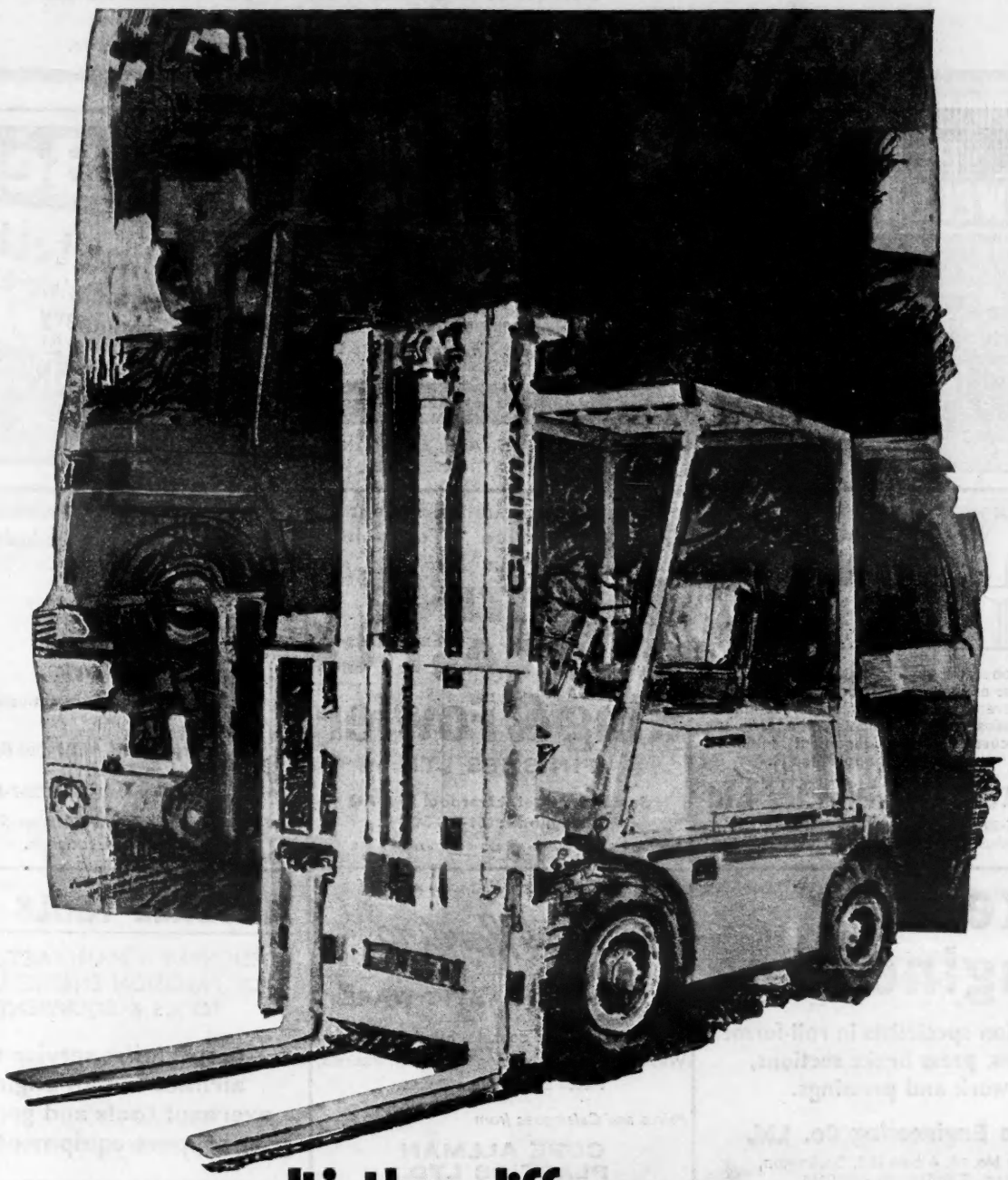

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